AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 10, 1998 AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 15, 1998 AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 6, 1998

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1997-98 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2292

Introduced by Assembly Member Ackerman

February 19, 1998

An act to amend Sections 160, 168, 174.5, 175, 181, 301.5, 1001, 1100, 1101, 1101.1, 1113, 1200, 1201, 2115, 6010, 6020, 6021, 6022, 8010, 8020, 8021, 8022, 9640, 12530, 15679.1, 16101, 16901, 16905, 16911, 16914, 16915, 16916, and 17600 of, to add Sections 6019.1, 8019.1, and 12540.1 to, to add Article 7.4 (commencing with Section 15677.1) to Chapter 3 of Title 2 of, and to add Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 17540.1) to Title 2.5 of, the An act to amend Sections 301.5 and 2115 of the Corporations Code, and to amend Section 29 of Chapter 57 of the Statutes of 1996, relating to legal entities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2292, as amended, Ackerman. Legal entities: organization and operation.

Existing provisions of law provide for the merger of 2 or more corporations.

This bill would authorize corporations, including nonprofit corporations and cooperative corporations, to merge directly with any other business entity defined to mean a domestic or foreign limited liability company, limited partnership,

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general partnership, business trust, real estate investment trust, unincorporated association, other than a nonprofit association, or a domestic reciprocal insurer organized after 1974 to provide medical malpractice insurance. The bill would revise and recast other provisions, would enact related provisions with respect to merger authority that are applicable to partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies, and would make various technical and other related changes.

Existing law authorizes a listed corporation, as defined, to amend its articles or bylaws to divide its board of directors into 2 or 3 classes to serve for terms of 2 or 3 years, respectively, or to eliminate cumulative voting, or to do both of those things. Existing law also authorizes a corporation that is not a listed corporation, after the issuance of shares, to amend its articles or bylaws, to be effective when the corporation becomes a listed corporation, to divide its board of directors into 2 or 3 classes to serve for terms of 2 or 3 years, respectively, or to eliminate cumulative voting, or to do both of those things.

This bill would, among other things, provide for the elimination of those classes of directors, as specified, when the listed corporation ceases to be a listed corporation. It would also authorize shareholders of a corporation that ceases to be a listed corporation to cumulate their votes at any election of directors occurring while that corporation is not a listed corporation, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the corporation's articles or bylaws. This bill would also specify certain related effective dates governing when a listed corporation ceases to be a listed corporation and when a corporation that is not a listed corporation becomes a listed corporation. It would also make a change to the definition of "listed corporation."

Existing law governs the establishment, operation, reorganization, and dissolution of various forms of business organizations, including partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies.

This bill would enact provisions governing the conversion of a limited partnership into a domestic partnership or limited liability company, or a foreign other business entity, and provisions governing the conversion of a limited liability

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company into a domestic partnership or limited partnership, or a foreign other business entity, as specified.

Existing law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that existing business entities, such as partnerships corporations, be permitted to convert into or transfer real property to, limited liability companies without incurring a documentary transfer tax provided that the direct or indirect proportionate interests in the property remain the same.

bill would amend that provision to provide entities, business partnerships such corporations, shall be permitted to convert into or transfer real property to, limited liability companies without incurring a documentary transfer tax or a change in ownership for purposes of property taxes, provided that the direct or indirect proportionate interests in the property remain the same.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

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1 SECTION 1. Section 160 of the Corporations Code is 2 amended to read:

160. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), "control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a corporation.

(b) "Control" in Sections 160, 175, 181, 1001 and 1200 means the ownership directly or indirectly of shares or equity securities possessing more than 50 percent of the voting power of a domestic corporation, a foreign corporation, or an other business entity.

SEC. 2. Section 168 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

168. "Equity security" in Sections 181, 1001, 1113, 15 1200, and 1201 means any share or membership of a 16 corporation, domestic or foreign; any partnership 17 interest, membership interest, or equivalent equity

interest in an other business entity; and any security

convertible with or without consideration into, or any

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1 warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the 2 foregoing.

3 SEC. 3. Section 174.5 of the Corporations Code is 4 amended to read:

174.5. "Other business entity" means a limited liability company, limited partnership, general 5 6 partnership, business trust, real estate investment trust, 7 8 unincorporated association (other than a nonprofit 9 association), in each case, domestic or foreign, or a domestic reciprocal insurer organized after 1974 to 10 provide medical malpractice insurance as set forth in 11 Article 16 (commencing with Section 1550) of Chapter 3 12 13 of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Insurance Code. As used 14 herein, "general partnership" means a "partnership" as 15 defined in Section 16101; "business trust" means a business organization formed as a trust; "real estate 16 investment trust" means a "real estate investment trust" 17 as defined in Section 856(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time; and 19 20 "unincorporated association" has the meaning set forth in 21 Section 24000.

SEC. 4. Section 175 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

175. Except as used in Sections 1001, 1101, and 1113, a "parent" of a specified corporation is an affiliate in control (subdivision (b) of Section 160) of that corporation directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries. In Sections 1001, 1101, and 1113, "parent" means a person in control (Section 160(b)) of a domestic corporation, a foreign corporation or an other business entity.

SEC. 5. Section 181 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

181. "Reorganization" means either:

(a) A merger pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 1100) other than a short-form merger (a "merger reorganization").

(b) The acquisition by one domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity in exchange, in whole or in part, for its equity securities (or the equity

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securities of a domestic corporation, a foreign corporation, or another business entity which is in control of the acquiring entity) of equity securities of another domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring entity has control of the other entity (an "exchange reorganization").

(c) The acquisition by one domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity in exchange, in whole or in part, for its equity securities (or the equity securities of a domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity which is in control of the acquiring entity) or for its debt securities (or debt securities of a domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity which is in control of the 16 acquiring entity) which are not adequately secured and which have a maturity date in excess of five years after the consummation of the reorganization, or both, of all or substantially all of the assets of another domestic corporation, foreign corporation or other business entity (a "sale-of-assets reorganization").

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SECTION 1. Section 301.5 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

301.5. (a) A listed corporation may, by amendment of its articles or bylaws, adopt provisions to divide the board of directors into two or three classes to serve for terms of two or three years respectively, or to eliminate cumulative voting, or both. After the issuance of shares, a corporation which is not a listed corporation may, by amendment of its articles or bylaws, adopt provisions to be effective when the corporation becomes a listed corporation to divide the board of directors into two or three classes to serve for terms of two or three years respectively, or to eliminate cumulative voting, or both. 36 An article or bylaw amendment providing for division of the board of directors into classes, or any change in the number of classes, or the elimination of cumulative voting may only be adopted by the approval of the board and the AB 2292 -6-

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outstanding shares (Section 152) voting as a single class, notwithstanding Section 903.

- (b) If the board of directors is divided into two classes pursuant to subdivision (a), the authorized number of directors shall be no less than six and one-half of the directors or as close an approximation as possible shall be elected at each annual meeting of shareholders. If the board of directors is divided into three classes, the authorized number of directors shall be no less than nine one-third of the directors or as approximation as possible shall be elected at each annual meeting of shareholders. Directors of a listed corporation may be elected by classes at a meeting of shareholders at 14 which an amendment to the articles or bylaws described 15 in subdivision (a) is approved, but the extended terms for directors are contingent on that approval, and in the case of an amendment to the articles, the filing of any necessary amendment to the articles pursuant to Section 905 or 910.
 - (c) If directors for more than one class are to be elected by the shareholders at any one meeting of shareholders and the election is by cumulative voting pursuant to Section 708, votes may be cumulated only for directors to be elected within each class.
 - (d) For purposes of this section, a "listed corporation" means any of the following:
- (1) A corporation with outstanding shares listed on the 28 New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange.
 - with (2) A corporation outstanding securities designated as qualified for trading on the NASDAO National Market of the NASDAQ Stock Market (or any successor thereto).
- (e) Subject to subdivision (h), if a listed corporation 35 having a board of directors divided into classes pursuant 36 to subdivision (a) ceases to be a listed corporation for any reason, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation provide for the elimination of classes of directors at an earlier date or dates, the board of directors of the corporation shall cease to be divided into classes as

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to each class of directors on the date of the expiration of the term of the directors in that class and the term of each director serving at the time the corporation ceases to be a listed corporation (and the term of each director elected to fill a vacancy resulting from the death, resignation, or removal of any of those directors) shall continue until its expiration as if the corporation had not ceased to be a listed corporation.

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- (f) Subject to subdivision (h), if a listed corporation 10 having a provision in its articles or bylaws eliminating cumulative voting pursuant to subdivision permitting noncumulative voting in the election directors pursuant to that subdivision ceases to be a listed corporation for any reason, the shareholders shall be entitled to cumulate their votes pursuant to Section 708 election of directors occurring corporation is not a listed corporation notwithstanding that provision in its articles of incorporation or bylaws.
 - (g) Subject to subdivision (i), if a corporation that is not a listed corporation adopts amendments to its articles of incorporation or bylaws to divide its board of directors into classes or to eliminate cumulative voting, or both, pursuant to subdivision (a) and then becomes a listed corporation, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for those provisions to become effective at some other time and, in cases where classes of directors are identify provided for, the directors who, directorships that, are to be in each class or the method by which those directors or directorships are to identified, the provisions shall become effective for the next election of directors after the corporation becomes a listed corporation at which all directors are to be elected.
 - (h) If a corporation ceases to be a listed corporation on or after the record date for a meeting of shareholders and prior to the conclusion of the meeting, including the conclusion of the meeting after an adjournment or postponement that does not require or result in the setting of a new record date, then, solely for purposes of subdivisions (e) and (f), the corporation shall not be

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deemed to have ceased to be a listed corporation until the conclusion of the meeting of shareholders.

- (i) If a corporation becomes a listed corporation on or after the record date for a meeting of shareholders and prior to the conclusion of the meeting, including the conclusion of the meeting after an adjournment or postponement that does not require or result in the setting of a new record date, then, solely for purposes of subdivision (g), the corporation shall not be deemed to have become a listed corporation until the conclusion of the meeting of shareholders.
- (i) If an article amendment referred to in subdivision (a) is adopted by a listed corporation, the certificate of amendment shall include a statement of the facts showing that the corporation is a listed corporation within the meaning of subdivision (d). If an article or bylaw amendment referred to in subdivision (a) is adopted by a corporation which is not a listed corporation, the adopted, include the following provision, as shall statement or the substantial equivalent: "This provision effective only become when the corporation becomes a listed corporation within the meaning of Section 301.5 of the Corporations Code."
- SEC. 7. Section 1001 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 1001. (a) A corporation may sell, lease, convey, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets when the principal terms are approved by the board, and unless the transaction is in the usual and regular course of its business, approved by the outstanding shares (Section 152), either before or after approval by the board and before or after the transaction.
- A transaction constituting a reorganization (Section 181) 34 is subject to the provisions of Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200) and not this section (other than 36 subdivision (d)).
- (b) Notwithstanding approval of the outstanding 37 shares (Section 152), the board may abandon the 38 proposed transaction without further action by the

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shareholders, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties.

- (e) The sale, lease, conveyance, exchange, transfer, or other disposition may be made upon those terms and conditions and for that consideration as the board may deem in the best interests of the corporation. The consideration may be money, securities, or other property.
- (d) If the acquiring party in a transaction pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section or subdivision (g) of Section 2001 is in control of or under common control with the disposing corporation, the principal terms of the sale must be approved by at least 90 percent of the voting power of the disposing corporation unless the disposition is to a domestic or foreign corporation or other business entity in consideration of the nonredeemable common shares or nonredeemable equity securities of the acquiring party or its parent.
- (e) Subdivision (d) does not apply to any transaction if the Commissioner of Corporations, the Commissioner of Financial Institutions, the Insurance Commissioner or the Public Utilities Commission has approved the terms and conditions of the transaction and the fairness of those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 25142, Section 696.5 of the Financial Code, Section 838.5 of the Insurance Code, or Section 822 of the Public Utilities Code.
- SEC. 8. Section 1100 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 1100. A corporation may merge with one or more domestic corporations (Section 167), foreign corporations (Section 171), or other business entities (Section 174.5) pursuant to this chapter. Mergers in which a foreign corporation but no other business entity is a constituent party are governed by Section 1108, and mergers in which an other business entity is a constituent party are governed by Section 1113.
- 37 SEC. 9. Section 1101 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 39 1101. The board of each corporation which desires to 40 merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The

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1 constituent corporations shall be parties to the agreement 2 of merger and other persons, including a parent party 3 (Section 1200), may be parties to the agreement of 4 merger. The agreement shall state all of the following:

- (a) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (b) The amendments, subject to Sections 900 and 907, to the articles of the surviving corporation to be effected by the merger, if any. If any amendment changes the name of the surviving corporation the new name may be the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing domestic or foreign corporation, subject to subdivision (b) of Section 201.
- (c) The name and place of incorporation of each constituent corporation and which of the constituent corporations is the surviving corporation.
- (d) The manner of converting the shares of each of the constituent corporations into shares or other securities of the surviving corporation and, if any shares of any of the constituent corporations are not to be converted solely into shares or other securities of the surviving corporation, the cash, rights, securities, or other property which the holders of those shares are to receive in exchange for the shares, which cash, rights, securities, or other property may be in addition to or in lieu of shares or other securities of the surviving corporation, or that the shares are canceled without consideration.
- (e) Other details or provisions as are desired, if any, including, without limitation, a provision for the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares or for any other arrangement with respect thereto consistent with the provisions of Section 407.

Each share of the same class or series of any constituent corporation (other than the cancellation of shares held by a constituent corporation or its parent or a wholly owned subsidiary of either in another constituent corporation) shall, unless all shareholders of the class or series consent and except as provided in Section 407, be treated equally with respect to any distribution of cash, rights, securities, or other property. Notwithstanding subdivision (d), except in a short-form merger, and in the merger of a

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corporation into its subsidiary in which it owns at least 90 percent of the outstanding shares of each class, the nonredeemable common shares of a constituent 3 corporation may be converted only into nonredeemable 4 common shares of the surviving corporation or a parent 5 party if a constituent corporation or its parent owns, 6 directly or indirectly, shares of another constituent 8 corporation representing more than 50 percent of the 9 voting power of the other constituent corporation prior to the merger, unless all of the shareholders of the class 10 consent and except as provided in Section 407. 11 12

SEC. 10. Section 1101.1 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

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1101.1. Subdivision (e) of Section 1113 and the last two sentences of Section 1101 do not apply to any transaction if the Commissioner of Corporations, the Commissioner of Financial Institutions, the Insurance Commissioner, or the Public Utilities Commission has approved the terms and conditions of the transaction and the fairness of those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 25142 or Section 696.5, 5750, or 5802 of the Financial Code, Section 838.5 of the Insurance Code, or Section 822 of the Public Utilities Code.

SEC. 11. Section 1113 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

1113. (a) Any one or more corporations may merge with one or more other business entities (Section 174.5). One or more domestic corporations (Section 167) not organized under this division and one or more foreign corporations (Section 171) may be parties to the merger. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, such a merger may be effected only if:

(1) In a merger in which a domestic corporation not organized under this division or a domestic other business entity is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.

(2) In a merger in which a foreign corporation is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect that merger.

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(3) In a merger in which a foreign party is the surviving other business entity, the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized authorize the merger.

- (4) In a merger in which a foreign party is a disappearing other business entity, it is not prohibited by the laws under which it is organized from effecting that
- (b) Each corporation and each other party which desires to merge shall approve, and shall be a party to, an agreement of merger. Other persons, including a parent party (Section 1200), may be parties to the agreement of merger. The board of each corporation which desires to merge, and, if required, the shareholders, shall approve the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall be approved on behalf of each party by those persons required to approve the merger by the laws under which it is organized. The agreement of merger shall state:
 - (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (2) The name and place of incorporation or organization of each party.
- (3) The amendments, if any, subject to Sections 900 and 907, to the articles of the surviving corporation, if applicable, to be effected by the merger. If any amendment changes the name of the surviving corporation, if applicable, the new name may be subject to subdivision (b) of Section 201, the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing party to the merger.
- (4) The manner of converting the shares of each constituent corporation into shares, interests or other securities of the surviving party. If any shares of any constituent corporation are not to be converted solely into shares, interests or other securities of the surviving party, the agreement of merger shall state (A) the cash, rights, securities, or other property which the holders of 36 those shares are to receive in exchange for the shares, which eash, rights, securities, or other property may be in addition to or in lieu of shares, interests, or other securities of the surviving party, or (B) that the shares are canceled without consideration.

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(5) Any other details or provisions required by the laws under which any party to the merger is organized, including, if a public benefit corporation or a religious corporation is a party to the merger, Section 6019.1, or, if a mutual benefit corporation is a party to the merger, Section 8019.1, or, if a consumer cooperative corporation is a party to the merger, Section 12540.1, or if a domestic limited partnership is a party to the merger, Section 15678.2, or if a domestic partnership is a party to the merger, Section 16911 or, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, Section 17551.

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- (6) Any other details or provisions as are desired, including, without limitation, a provision for the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares or for any other arrangement with respect thereto consistent with the provisions of Section 407.
- (c) Each share of the same class or series of any constituent corporation (other than the cancellation of shares owned, directly or indirectly, by a party to the merger or its parent or a wholly owned subsidiary of either in another constituent corporation) shall, unless all shareholders of the class or series consent and except as provided in Section 407, be treated equally with respect to any distribution of cash, rights, securities, or other property. Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), the nonredeemable common shares of a constituent corporation may be converted only into nonredeemable common shares of a surviving corporation or a parent party (Section 1200) or nonredeemable equity securities of a surviving party other than a corporation if a party to the merger or its parent owns, directly or indirectly, prior to the merger shares of that constituent corporation representing more than 50 percent of the voting power of the other constituent corporation or equity interests of another constituent other business entity representing more than 50 percent of the entity interests unless all of the holders of the class or series consent, and except as provided in Section 407.
- (d) Notwithstanding its prior approval, an agreement of merger may be amended prior to the filing of the

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agreement of merger or the certificate of merger, as is applicable, if the amendment is approved by the board of 3 each constituent corporation and, if the amendment 4 changes any of the principal terms of the agreement, by the outstanding shares (Section 152), if required by 5 Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200), in the same 6 7 manner as the original agreement of merger. If the 8 agreement of merger as so amended and approved is also 9 approved by each of the other parties to the agreement of merger, the agreement of merger as so amended shall 10 then constitute the agreement of merger. 11

- (e) The board of a constituent corporation may, in its discretion, abandon a merger, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties, including other parties to the agreement of merger, without further approval by the outstanding shares (Section 152), at any time before the merger is effective.
- (f) Each constituent corporation shall sign the agreement of merger by its chairperson of the board, president or a vice president and also by its secretary or an assistant secretary acting on behalf of their respective corporations.
- (g) (1) If the surviving party is a corporation, or if a 24 public benefit corporation (Section 5060), a mutual benefit corporation (Section 5059), a religious corporation (Section 5061), or a consumer cooperative corporation organized under the Consumer Cooperative Corporation Law (Section 12200) is a party to the merger, after required approvals of the merger by each constituent corporation through approval of the board (Section 151) and any approval of the outstanding shares (Section 152) required by Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200) and by the other parties to the merger, the surviving party shall file a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of each constituent 36 domestic and foreign corporation attached stating the total number of outstanding shares or membership interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger (and identifying any other person or persons whose approval is required), that the principal terms of the agreement in

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the form attached were approved by that corporation by 2 a vote of a number of shares or membership interests of 3 each class which equaled or exceeded the vote required, 4 specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage 5 vote required of each class and, if applicable, by such other person or persons whose approval is required, or 6 7 that the merger agreement was entitled to be and was 8 approved by the board alone (as provided in Section 1201, 9 in the case of corporations subject to that section). In lieu of an officers' certificate, a certificate of merger, on a form 10 prescribed by the Secretary of State, shall be filed for each constituent other business entity. The certificate of 12 13 merger shall be executed and acknowledged by the constituent other business entity by those persons 14 15 required or authorized to execute the certificate of 16 merger by the laws under which the other business entity is organized. The certificate of merger shall set forth, if a 17 vote of the shareholders, members, partners, or other 19 holders of interests of the constituent other business entity was required, a statement setting forth the total number of outstanding interests of each class entitled to 22 vote on the merger and that the agreement of merger or its principal terms, as required, were approved by a vote 24 of the number of interests of each class which equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class, and any other information required to be set forth under 27 28 the laws under which the constituent other business 29 entity is organized, including, if a domestic limited 30 partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, if a domestic partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (b) of Section 16915 and, if a 32 domestic limited liability company is a party to the 33 merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17552. If equity 34 35 securities of a parent party (Section 1200) of a constituent 36 corporation are to be issued in the merger, the officers' 37 certificate of that constituent corporation shall state either that no vote of the shareholders of the parent party 38 39 was required or that the required vote was obtained. The merger and any amendment of the articles of the AB 2292 — 16—

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38 39 surviving corporation, if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger shall thereupon be effective, subject to subdivision (e) of Section 110 and subject to the provisions of subdivision (j), and the several parties thereto shall be one corporation. The agreement of merger shall not be filed, however, until there has been filed by or on behalf of each party to the merger taxed under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, the existence of which is terminated by the merger, the certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board that all taxes imposed by that law have been paid or secured. The Secretary of State may certify a copy of the agreement of merger separate from the officers' certificates and certificates of merger attached thereto.

(2) If the surviving entity is an other business entity, and no public benefit corporation (Section 5060), mutual benefit corporation (Section 5059), religious corporation (Section 5061), or consumer cooperative corporation organized under the Consumer Cooperative Corporation Law (Section 12200) is a party to the merger, after required approvals of the merger by each constituent corporation through approval of the board (Section 151) and any approval of the outstanding shares (Section 152) required by Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200) and by the other parties to the merger, the parties to the merger shall file a certificate of merger in the office of, and on a form prescribed by, the Secretary of State. The eertificate of merger shall be executed and acknowledged by each constituent corporation by its chairperson of the board, president or a vice president and also by its secretary or an assistant secretary domestic constituent limited liability company by all of the managers of the limited liability company (unless a lesser number is specified in its articles of organization or operating agreement) and by each domestic constituent limited partnership by all general partners (unless a lesser number is provided in the certificate of limited partnership) and by each domestic constituent general partnership by two partners (unless a lesser number is provided in its partnership agreement) and by each **— 17 — AB 2292**

foreign constituent limited liability company by one or more managers and by each foreign constituent limited 3 partnership by one or more general partners, and by each 4 constituent reciprocal insurer by the chairperson of the 5 board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary, or, if a constituent reciprocal 6 insurer has not appointed those officers, by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary of the constituent reciprocal insurer's attorney-in-fact. The 10 certificate of merger shall be signed by each other party to the merger by those persons required or authorized to 12 13 execute the certificate of merger by the laws under which that party is organized, specifying for that party the 14 provision of law or other basis for the authority of the signing persons. The certificate of merger shall set forth all of the following:

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- (A) The names and the Secretary of State's file numbers, if any, of each party to the merger, separately identifying the disappearing parties and the surviving
- (B) If the approval of the outstanding shares of a constituent corporation was required by Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200), a statement setting forth the total number of outstanding shares of each class entitled to vote on the merger and that the principal terms of the agreement of merger were approved by a vote of the number of shares of each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class.
- (C) The future effective date or time, not more than 90 days subsequent to the date of filing of the merger, if the merger is not to be effective upon the filing of the certificate of merger with the office of the Secretary of State.
- (D) A statement, by each party to the merger that is 36 a domestic corporation not organized under this division, a foreign corporation, or an other business entity, that the laws under which it is organized either authorize the merger or do not prohibit the merger, as required by subdivision (a).

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(E) Any other information required to be stated in the certificate of merger by the laws under which each party to the merger is organized, including, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17552, if a domestic partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (b) of Section 16915, and, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4.

Unless a future effective date or time is provided in a certificate of merger, in which event the merger shall be effective at that future effective date or time, a merger shall be effective upon the filing of the certificate of merger in the office of the Secretary of State and the several parties thereto shall be one entity. The certificate of merger shall not be filed, however, until there has been filed by or on behalf of each party to the merger that is taxed under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, the existence of which is terminated by the merger, the certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board that all taxes imposed by the Bank and Corporation Tax Law have been paid or secured. The surviving other business entity shall keep a copy of the agreement of merger at its principal place of business which, for purposes of this subdivision, shall be the office referred to in Section 17057 if a domestic limited liability company, at the business address specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 17552 if a foreign limited liability company, at the office referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 16403 if a domestic general partnership, at the business address specified in subdivision (f) of Section 16911 if a foreign partnership, at the office referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 15614 if a domestic limited partnership, or at the business address specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4 if a foreign limited partnership. Upon the request of a holder of equity securities of a party to the merger, a person with authority to do so on behalf of the surviving other business entity shall promptly deliver to that holder a copy of the agreement of merger. A waiver by that holder of the rights provided in the foregoing sentence shall be unenforceable. If a domestic —19— AB 2292

reciprocal insurer organized after 1974 to provide medical malpractice insurance is a party to the merger the agreement of merger or certificate of merger shall not be filed until there has been filed the certificate issued by the Insurance Commissioner approving the merger in accordance with Section 1555 of the Insurance Code.

- (h) (1) A copy of an agreement of merger certified on or after the effective date by an official having custody thereof has the same force in evidence as the original and, except as against the state, is conclusive evidence of the performance of all conditions precedent to the merger, the existence on the effective date of the surviving party to the merger and the performance of the conditions necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the articles, if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger.
- (2) For all purposes for a merger in which the surviving entity is a domestic other business entity, and the filing of a certificate of merger is required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (g), a copy of the certificate of merger duly certified by the Secretary of State is conclusive evidence of the merger of the constituent corporations, either by themselves or together with the other parties to the merger, into the surviving other business entity.
- (i) (1) Upon a merger pursuant to this section, the separate existences of the disappearing parties to the merger cease and the surviving party to the merger shall succeed, without other transfer, to all the rights and property of each of the disappearing parties to the merger and shall be subject to all the debts and liabilities of each in the same manner as if the surviving party to the merger had itself incurred them.
- (2) All rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of each of the constituent corporations and other parties to the merger shall be preserved unimpaired, provided that those liens upon property of a disappearing party shall be limited to the property affected thereby immediately prior to the time the merger is effective.

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(3) Any action or proceeding pending by or against any disappearing corporation or disappearing party to the merger may be prosecuted to judgment, which shall bind the surviving party, or the surviving party may be proceeded against or substituted in its place.

- (4) If a limited partnership or a general partnership is a party to the merger, nothing in this section is intended to affect the liability a general partner of a disappearing limited partnership or general partnership may have in connection with the debts and liabilities of the disappearing limited partnership or general partnership existing prior to the time the merger is effective.
- (i) (1) The merger of domestic corporations with foreign corporations or foreign other business entities in a merger in which one or more other business entities is a party shall comply with subdivision (a) and this subdivision.
- (2) If the surviving party is a domestic corporation or domestic other business entity, the merger proceedings with respect to that party and any domestic disappearing corporation shall conform to the provisions of this section. If the surviving party is a foreign corporation or foreign other business entity, then, subject to the requirements of subdivision (c), and of Section 407 and Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200) and Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 1300), and, if applicable, corresponding provisions of the Nonprofit Corporation Law or the Consumer Cooperative Corporation Law with respect to any domestic constituent corporations, Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 17600) of Title 2.5 with respect to any domestic constituent limited liability companies, Article 6 (commencing with Section 16601) of Chapter 5 of Title 2 with respect to any domestic constituent general partnerships, and Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 15679.1) of Chapter 3 of Title 36 2 with respect to any domestic constituent limited partnerships, the merger proceedings may be in accordance with the laws of the state or place of incorporation or organization of the surviving party.

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(3) If the surviving party is a domestic corporation or domestic other business entity, the certificate of merger, or the agreement of merger with attachments shall be filed as provided in subdivision (g) and thereupon, subject to subdivision (e) of Section 110 or paragraph (2) of subdivision (g), as is applicable, the merger shall be effective as to each domestic party.

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(4) If the surviving party to the merger is a foreign corporation or foreign other business entity, the merger shall become effective in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the surviving party is organized, but, except as provided in paragraph (5), the merger shall be effective as to any domestic disappearing corporation as of the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction upon the filing in this state of a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of each constituent foreign and domestic corporation and a certificate of merger of each constituent other party attached, which officers' certificates and certificates of merger shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (g). If one or more domestic other business entities is a disappearing party in a merger pursuant to this subdivision in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving entity, a certificate of merger as required by the laws under which that domestic other business entity is organized, including subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, subdivision (b) of Section 16915, or subdivision (a) of Section 17552, as is applicable, shall also be filed at the same time as the filing of the agreement of merger.

(5) If the date of the filing in this state pursuant to this subdivision is more than six months after the time of the effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, or if the powers of the domestic corporation are suspended at the time of effectiveness in a foreign jurisdiction, the merger shall be effective as to the domestic disappearing corporation as of the date of filing in this state.

(6) In a merger described in paragraph (3) or (4), each foreign disappearing corporation that is qualified for the transaction of intrastate business shall automatically by the filing pursuant to this subdivision surrender its

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right to transact intrastate business as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger. 3 With respect to each foreign disappearing other business 4 entity previously registered for the transaction of intrastate business in this state, the filing of the 5 agreement of merger or certificate of merger, as is 6 applicable, pursuant to this subdivision automatically has 8 the effect of a cancellation of registration for that foreign 9 other business entity as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger, without the 10 necessity of the filing of a certificate of cancellation. 11

- (7) A certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board for each disappearing party to the merger shall be filed when required by subdivision (g) or when required by Section 23334 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- SEC. 12. Section 1200 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 1200. A reorganization (Section 181) or a share exchange tender offer (Section 183.5) shall be approved by the board of:
- (a) Each constituent corporation in a merger reorganization;
- (b) The acquiring corporation in an exchange reorganization;
- (e) The acquiring corporation and the corporation whose property and assets are acquired in a sale-of-assets reorganization;
- (d) The acquiring corporation in a share exchange tender offer (Section 183.5); and
- (e) The corporation in control of any constituent or acquiring corporation or other business entity under subdivision (a), (b) or (c) and whose equity securities are issued, transferred, or exchanged in the reorganization (a "parent party").
- SEC. 13. Section 1201 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 1201. (a) The principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved by the outstanding shares (Section 152) of each class of each corporation the approval of whose board is required under Section 1200, except as provided

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in subdivision (b) and except that (unless otherwise provided in the articles) no approval of any class of outstanding preferred shares of the surviving or acquiring corporation or parent party shall be required if the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to or imposed upon such class of shares remain unchanged (subject to the provisions of subdivision (c)). For the purpose of this subdivision, two classes of common shares differing only as to voting rights shall be considered as a single class of shares.

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- (b) No approval of the outstanding shares (Section 152) is required by subdivision (a) in the case of any corporation if that corporation, or its shareholders immediately before the reorganization, or both, shall own (immediately after the reorganization) equity securities, other than any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase those equity securities, of the surviving or acquiring corporation or a parent party (subdivision (d) of Section 1200) possessing more than five-sixths of the voting power of the surviving or acquiring corporation or parent party. In making the determination of ownership by the shareholders of a corporation, immediately after the reorganization, of equity securities pursuant to the preceding sentence, equity securities which they owned immediately before the reorganization as shareholders of another party to the transaction shall be disregarded. For the purpose of this section only, the voting power of a eorporation shall be calculated by assuming the conversion of all equity securities convertible (immediately or at some future time) into shares entitled to vote but not assuming the exercise of any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such shares.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (b), the principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved by the outstanding shares (Section 152) of the surviving corporation in a merger reorganization if any amendment is made to its articles which would otherwise require such approval.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (b), the principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved

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by the outstanding shares (Section 152) of any class of a corporation which is a party to a merger or sale of assets reorganization if holders of shares of that class receive shares of the surviving or acquiring corporation or parent party having different rights, preferences, privileges or restrictions than those surrendered. Shares in a foreign corporation received in exchange for shares in a domestic corporation have different rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions within the meaning of the preceding sentence.

- (e) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of each class of the outstanding shares of any close corporation if the reorganization would result in their receiving shares of a corporation which is not a close corporation. However, the articles may provide for a lesser vote, but not less than a majority of the outstanding shares of each class.
- (f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved by the outstanding shares (Section 152) of any class of a corporation which is a party to a merger reorganization if holders of shares of that class receive interests of a surviving other business entity in the merger.
- (g) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the principal terms of a reorganization shall be approved by all shareholders of any class or series if, as a result of the reorganization, the holders of that class or series become personally liable for any obligations of a party to the reorganization, unless all holders of that class or series have the dissenters' rights provided in Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 1300).
- (h) Any approval required by this section may be given before or after the approval by the board. Notwithstanding approval required by this section, the board may abandon the proposed reorganization without further action by the shareholders, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties.
- 38 contractual 39 SEC. 14.

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SEC. 2. Section 2115 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

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2115. (a) A foreign corporation (other than a foreign 3 association or foreign nonprofit corporation but including 5 a foreign parent corporation even though it does not itself transact intrastate business) is subject 6 requirements of subdivision (b) if the average of the property factor, the payroll factor, and the sales factor (as defined in Sections 25129, 25132, and 25134 of the 10 Revenue and Taxation Code) with respect to it is more than 50 percent during its latest full income year and if more than one-half of its outstanding voting securities are 12 held of record by persons having addresses in this state. 14 The property factor, payroll factor, and sales factor shall be those used in computing the portion of its income 15 allocable to this state in its franchise tax return or, with 16 respect to corporations the allocation of whose income is 17 governed by special formulas or that are not required to file separate or any tax returns, which would have been so used if they were governed by this three-factor formula. The determination of these factors with respect to any parent corporation shall be made on a consolidated 23 basis. including in a unitary computation 24 elimination of intercompany transactions) the property, payroll, and sales of the parent and all of its subsidiaries in which it owns directly or indirectly more than 50 percent of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for the election of directors, but deducting a percentage of the property, payroll, and sales of any subsidiary equal to the percentage minority ownership, if any, in the subsidiary. 30 For the purpose of this subdivision, any securities held to knowledge 32 of the issuer in the broker-dealers, nominees for broker-dealers (including 33 clearing corporations), or banks, associations, or other 34 35 entities holding securities in a nominee name 36 otherwise on behalf of a beneficial owner (collectively 37 "Nominee Holders"), shall not be considered outstanding. However, if the foreign corporation requests 38 all Nominee Holders to certify, with respect to beneficial owners for whom securities are held,

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- number of shares held for those beneficial owners having
- addresses (as shown on the records of the Nominee
- Holder) in this state and outside of this state, then all shares so certified shall be considered outstanding and
- held of record by persons having addresses either in this
- state or outside of this state as so certified, provided that
- the certification so provided shall be retained with the
- record of shareholders and made available for inspection
- and copying in the same manner as is provided in Section
- 1600 with respect to that record. A current list of 10 beneficial owners of a foreign corporation's securities
- provided to the corporation by one or more Nominee 12
- 13 Holders or their agent pursuant to the requirements of
- 14 Rule 14b-1(b)(3) or 14b-2(b)(3) as adopted on January
- 6, 1992, promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act
- 16 of 1934, shall constitute an acceptable certification with
- respect to beneficial owners for the purposes of this 17
- subdivision.
- 19 (b) Except provided in subdivision as (c), following chapters and sections of this division shall apply to a foreign corporation as defined in subdivision (a) (to 21
- the exclusion of the law of the jurisdiction in which it is
- 23 incorporated):
- Chapter 1 (general provisions and definitions), to the 24 extent applicable to the following provisions; 25
- Section 301 (annual election of directors): 26
- 27 Section 303 (removal of directors without cause);
- 28 Section 304 (removal of directors by court 29 proceedings);
- 30 Section 305, subdivision (c) (filing filling of director
- vacancies where less than a majority in office elected by
- 32 shareholders):
- 33 Section 309 (directors' standard of care);
- 34 Section 316 (excluding paragraph (3) of subdivision (a)
- 35 paragraph (3) of subdivision (f)) (liability
- directors for unlawful distributions); 36
- Section 317 (indemnification of directors, officers, and 37
- 38 others);
- Sections 500 to 505, inclusive (limitations on corporate 39
- distributions in cash or property);

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1 Section 506 (liability of shareholder who receives 2 unlawful distribution);

- 3 Section 600, subdivisions (b) and (c) (requirement for 4 annual shareholders' meeting and remedy if same not 5 timely held);
- 6 Section 708, subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) 7 (shareholder's right to cumulate votes at any election of 8 directors);
- 9 Section 710 (supermajority vote requirement);
- 10 Section 1001, subdivision (d) (limitations on sale of 11 assets);
- 12 Section 1101 (provisions following subdivision (e)) 13 (limitations on mergers);
- 14 Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1200) 15 (reorganizations);
- 16 Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 1300) 17 (dissenters' rights);
- Sections 1500 and 1501 (records and reports);
- 19 Section 1508 (action by Attorney General);
- 20 Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 1600) (rights of 21 inspection).
- (c) This section does not apply to any corporation (1) 22 23 with outstanding securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange, or (2) with outstanding securities designated as qualified for trading as a national market security on the National Association 27 of Securities Dealers Automatic Quotation System (or any successor national market system) if the corporation has at least 800 holders of its equity securities as of the 30 record date of its most recent annual meeting shareholders, or (3) if all of its voting shares (other than directors' qualifying shares) are owned directly 32 indirectly by a corporation or corporations not subject to 34 this section. For purposes of determining the number of holders of a corporation's equity securities under clause 36 (2) of this subdivision, there shall be included, in addition number of recordholders reflected 37 corporation's stock records, the number of holders of the equity securities held in the name of any Nominee Holder with a furnishes the corporation

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pursuant to subdivision (a) provided that the corporation retains the certification with the record of shareholders and makes it available for inspection and copying in the same manner as is provided in Section 1600 with respect 5 to that record.

- (d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirements of subdivision (b) shall become applicable to a foreign corporation only upon the first day of the first income year of the corporation (i) commencing on or after the 10 135th day of the income year immediately following the 11 latest income year with respect to which the tests 12 referred to in subdivision (a) have been met or (ii) commencing on or after the 135th day of the income year during which a final order has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction declaring that those tests have 16 been met.
- (e) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirements 18 of subdivision (b) shall cease to be applicable to a foreign corporation (i) at the end of the first income year of the corporation immediately following the latest income year 21 with respect to which at least one of the tests referred to 22 in subdivision (a) is not met or (ii) at the end of the 23 income year of the corporation during which a final order has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction declaring that one of those tests is not met, provided that a contrary order has not been entered before the end of the income year.
 - SEC. 15. Section 6010 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 6010. (a) A public benefit corporation may merge with any domestic corporation, foreign corporation, foreign business corporation or other business entity (Section 174.5). However, without the prior written 34 consent of the Attorney General, a public benefit 35 corporation may only merge with another public benefit 36 corporation or a religious corporation or a foreign 37 nonprofit corporation the articles of which provide that 38 its assets are irrevocably dedicated to charitable,

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(b) At least 20 days prior to consummation of any merger allowed by subdivision (a), the Attorney General must be provided with a copy of the proposed agreement of merger.

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- (c) Without the prior written consent of the Attorney General, when a merger occurs pursuant to subdivision (a), each member of a constituent corporation may only receive or keep a membership in the surviving corporation for or as a result of the member's membership in the constituent corporation.
- SEC. 16. Section 6019.1 is added to the Corporations Code, to read:
- 6019.1. (a) Subject to Sections 6010 and 9640, any one or more corporations may merge with one or more other business entities (Section 174.5). One or more other domestic corporations and foreign corporations (Section 5053) may be parties to the merger. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, these mergers may be effected only if the following requirements are met:
- (1) In a merger in which a domestic corporation or domestic other business entity is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (2) In a merger in which a foreign corporation is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (3) In a merger in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving party, the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized authorize the merger.
- (4) In a merger in which a foreign other business entity is a disappearing party, it is not prohibited by the laws under which it is organized from effecting the merger.
- (b) Each corporation and each other party that desires to merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The 36 board and the members (Section 5034) of each corporation that desires to merge, and each other person or persons, if any, whose approval of an amendment of articles of that corporation is required by the articles shall approve the agreement of merger. The agreement of

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merger shall be approved on behalf of each other party by those persons authorized or required to approve the 3 merger by the laws under which it is organized. The 4 parties desiring to merge shall be parties to the agreement of merger and other persons, including a 5 parent party (Section 1200), may be parties to the 6 agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall 8 state all of the following: 9

- (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (2) The name and place of incorporation or organization of each party and the identity of the surviving party.
- (3) The amendments, if any, subject to Sections 5810 and 5816, to the articles of the surviving corporation, if applicable, to be effected by the merger. The name of the surviving corporation may be, subject to subdivision (b) of Section 5122 and subdivision (b) of Section 9122, the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing party to the merger.
- (4) The manner, if any, of converting memberships of each of the constituent corporations into shares, memberships, interests or other securities of the surviving party; and, if any memberships of any of the constituent corporations are not to be converted solely into shares, memberships, interests, or other securities of the surviving party, the cash, rights, securities or other property which the holders of those memberships are to receive in exchange for the memberships, which cash, rights, securities or other property may be in addition to or in lieu of shares, memberships, interests or other securities of the surviving corporation or surviving other business entity.
- (5) Any other details or provisions required by the 34 laws under which any party to the merger is organized, including, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to 36 the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.2, or, if a domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 16911, or, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17551.

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(6) Any other details or provisions as are desired.

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(c) Notwithstanding its prior approval, an agreement of merger may be amended prior to the filing of the agreement of merger if the amendment is approved by each constituent corporation in the same manner as the original agreement of merger. If the agreement of merger as so amended and approved is also approved by each of the other parties to the agreement of merger, as so amended it shall then constitute the agreement of merger.

- (d) The board of a constituent corporation may, in its discretion, abandon a merger, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties, including other parties to the agreement of merger, without further approval by the members (Section 5034) or other persons, at any time before the merger is effective.
- (e) Each constituent corporation shall sign the agreement of merger by its chairperson of the board, president or a vice president, and also by its secretary or an assistant secretary acting on behalf of their respective corporations.
- (f) After required approvals of the merger by each constituent corporation and each other party to the merger, the surviving party shall file a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of each constituent domestic and foreign corporation attached stating the total number of outstanding shares or membership interests of each class, if any, entitled to vote on the merger (and identifying any other person or persons whose approval is required), that the principal terms of the agreement of merger in the form attached were approved by that corporation by a vote of a number of shares or membership interests of each class entitled to vote, if any, which equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class, and, if applicable, by the other person or persons whose approval is required.

If equity securities of a parent party (Section 1200) are to be issued in the merger, the officers' certificate of the

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controlled party shall state either that no vote of the 2 shareholders of the parent party was required or that the required vote was obtained. The merger and any 3 amendment of the articles of the surviving corporation, 4 5 if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger shall be effective upon the filing of the agreement of merger, 6 subject to subdivision (h). The agreement of merger shall 8 not be filed, however, until there has been filed by or on 9 behalf of each party to the merger taxed under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, the existence of which is 10 terminated by the merger, the certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board that all taxes imposed by that 12 13 law have been paid or secured.

In lieu of an officers' certificate, a certificate of merger, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, shall be filed for each constituent other business entity. The certificate of merger shall be executed and acknowledged by each domestic constituent limited liability company by all of the managers of the limited liability company (unless a lesser number is specified in its articles of organization or operating agreement) and by each domestic constituent limited partnership by all general partners (unless a lesser number is provided in the certificate of limited partnership) and by each domestic constituent general partnership by two partners (unless a lesser number is provided in its partnership agreement) and by each foreign constituent limited liability company by one or more managers and by each foreign constituent limited partnership by one or more general partners, and by each constituent reciprocal insurer by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary, or, if a constituent reciprocal insurer has not appointed any of those officers, by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the 36 secretary or assistant secretary of the constituent 37 reciprocal insurer's attorney-in-fact, and by each other party to the merger by those persons required or authorized to execute the certificate of merger by the laws under which that party is organized, specifying for

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that party the provision of law or other basis for the authority of the signing persons.

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The certificate of merger shall set forth, if a vote of the shareholders, members, partners or other holders of interests of the constituent other business entity was required, a statement setting forth the total number of outstanding interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger and that the agreement of merger or its principal terms, as required, were approved by a vote of the number of interests of each class which equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class, and any other information required to be set forth under the laws under which the constituent other business entity is organized, including, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, if a domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (b) of Section 16915 and, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17552.

The Secretary of State may certify a copy of the agreement of merger separate from the officers' eertificates and certificates of merger attached thereto.

- (g) A copy of an agreement of merger certified on or after the effective date by an official having custody thereof has the same force in evidence as the original and, except as against the state, is conclusive evidence of the performance of all conditions precedent to the merger, the existence on the effective date of the surviving party to the merger, the performance of the conditions necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the articles, if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger, and the merger of the constituent corporations, either by themselves or together with other constituent parties, into the surviving party to the merger.
- (h) (1) The merger of domestic corporations with foreign corporations or foreign other business entities in a merger in which one or more other business entities is a party shall comply with subdivisions (a) and (f).

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 (2) Subject to subdivision (e) of Section 5008 and paragraph (3), the merger shall be effective as to each domestic constituent corporation and domestic constituent other business entity upon filing of the agreement of merger with attachments as provided in subdivision (f).

(3) If the surviving party is a foreign corporation or foreign other business entity, except as provided in paragraph (4), the merger shall be effective as to any domestic disappearing corporation as of the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction upon the filing in this state of a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of the surviving foreign corporation and of each constituent corporation and a certificate of merger of each constituent other business entity attached, which officers' certificates and certificates of merger shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (f).

If one or more domestic other business entities is a disappearing party in a merger pursuant to this subdivision in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving entity, a certificate of merger required by the laws under which each domestic other business entity is organized, including subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, subdivision (b) of Section 16915 or subdivision (a) of Section 17552, if applicable, shall also be filed at the same time as the filing of the agreement of merger.

- (4) If the date of the filing in this state pursuant to this subdivision is more than six months after the time of the effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, or if the powers of a domestic disappearing corporation are suspended at the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, the merger shall be effective as to the domestic disappearing corporation as of the date of filing in this state.
- (5) Each foreign disappearing corporation that is qualified for the transaction of intrastate business shall automatically by the filing pursuant to subdivision (f) surrender its right to transact intrastate business as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger. With respect to each foreign disappearing

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other business entity previously registered for the transaction of intrastate business in this state, the filing of the agreement of merger pursuant to subdivision (f) automatically has the effect of a cancellation of registration for that foreign other business entity as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger without the necessity of the filing of a certificate of cancellation.

SEC. 17. Section 6020 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

6020. (a) Upon merger pursuant to this chapter the separate existence of the disappearing corporations ceases and the surviving domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity shall succeed, without other transfer, to all the rights and property of each of the disappearing corporations and shall be subject to all the debts and liabilities of each and trust obligations upon the property of a disappearing corporation in the same manner as if the surviving corporation or other business entity had itself incurred them.

- (b) All rights of creditors and all liens and trusts upon or arising from the property of each of the constituent corporations shall be preserved unimpaired, provided that such liens and trust obligations upon property of a disappearing corporation shall be limited to the property affected thereby immediately prior to the time the merger is effective.
- (e) Any action or proceeding pending by or against any disappearing corporation may be prosecuted to judgment, which shall bind the surviving party to the merger, or the surviving party to the merger may be proceeded against or substituted in its place.
- SEC. 18. Section 6021 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 6021. Whenever a domestic or foreign corporation or other business entity (Section 174.5) having any real property in this state merges with another domestic or foreign corporation or other business entity, pursuant to the laws of this state or of the state or place in which any constituent party to the merger was organized, and the

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laws of the state or place of organization (including this 2 state) of any disappearing party to the merger provide 3 substantially that the making and filing of the agreement 4 of merger vests in the surviving party to the merger all the real property of any disappearing party to the 5 merger, the filing for record in the office of the county 6 7 recorder of any county in this state in which any of the 8 real property of that disappearing party to the merger is 9 located of either (a) a certificate prescribed by the Secretary of State, or (b) a copy of the agreement of 10 merger or certificate of merger, certified by the Secretary of State or an authorized public official of the 12 13 state or place pursuant to the laws of which the merger 14 is effected, shall evidence record ownership in the 15 surviving party to the merger of all interest of the 16 disappearing party to the merger in and to the real 17 property located in that county. 18

SEC. 19. Section 6022 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

6022. Any bequest, devise, gift, grant, or promise contained in a will or other instrument of donation, subscription, or conveyance, which is made to a constituent corporation and which takes effect or remains payable after the merger, inures to the surviving party to the merger.

SEC. 20. Section 8010 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

8010. A mutual benefit corporation may merge with any domestic corporation, foreign corporation, foreign business corporation or other business entity (Section 174.5). However, a merger with a public benefit corporation or a religious corporation must have the prior written consent of the Attorney General.

SEC. 21. Section 8019.1 is added to the Corporations Code, to read:

8019.1. (a) Subject to Section 8010, any one or more corporations may merge with one or more other business entities (Section 174.5). One or more other domestic corporations, foreign corporations (Section 5053) and foreign business corporations (Section 5052) may be

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parties to the merger. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, those mergers may be effected only if the following requirements are met:

- (1) In a merger in which a domestic corporation or domestic other business entity is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (2) In a merger in which a foreign corporation or foreign business corporation is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (3) In a merger in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving party, the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized authorize the merger.
- (4) In a merger in which a foreign other business entity is a disappearing party, it is not prohibited by the laws under which it is organized from effecting the merger.
- (b) Each corporation and each other party that desires to merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The board and the members (Section 5034) of each corporation that desires to merge, and each other person or persons, if any, whose approval of an amendment of articles of that corporation is required by the articles shall approve the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall be approved on behalf of each other constituent party by those persons authorized or required to approve the merger by the laws under which it is organized. The parties desiring to merge shall be parties to the agreement of merger and other persons, including a parent party (Section 1200), may be parties to the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall state all of the following:
 - (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (2) The name and place of incorporation or organization of each party and the identity of the surviving party.
- (3) The amendments, if any, subject to Sections 7810 and 7816, to the articles of the surviving corporation, if applicable, to be effected by the merger. The name of the surviving corporation may be, subject to subdivision (b)

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1 of Section 7122, the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing party to the merger.

- (4) The manner, if any, of converting the memberships or securities of each of the constituent corporations into shares, memberships, interests or other securities of the surviving party; and, if any memberships or securities of any of the constituent corporations are not to be converted solely into shares, memberships, interests or other securities of the surviving party, the cash, rights, securities, or other property which the holders of those memberships or securities are to receive in exchange for the memberships or securities, which cash, rights, securities, or other property may be in addition to or in lieu of shares, memberships, interests, or other securities of the surviving party.
- (5) Any other details or provisions required by the laws under which any party to the merger is organized, including, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.2, or, if a domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 16911, or, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17551.
 - (6) Any other details or provisions as are desired.
- (c) Each membership of the same class of any constituent corporation (other than the cancellation of memberships owned, directly or indirectly, by a party to the merger or its parent) shall, unless all members of the class consent or unless the Commissioner of Corporations has approved the terms and conditions of the transaction and the fairness of those terms pursuant to Section 25142, be treated equally with respect to any distribution of eash, property, rights, or securities.
- (d) Notwithstanding its prior approval, an agreement of merger may be amended prior to the filing of the agreement of merger if the amendment is approved by each constituent corporation in the same manner as the original agreement of merger. If the agreement of merger as so amended and approved is also approved by each of the other parties to the agreement of merger, as

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so amended it shall then constitute the agreement of merger.

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- (e) The board of a constituent corporation may, in its discretion, abandon a merger, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties, including other parties to the agreement of merger, without further approval by the members (Section 5034) or other persons, at any time before the merger is effective.
- (f) Each constituent corporation shall sign the agreement of merger by its chairperson of the board, president, or a vice president and also by its secretary or an assistant secretary acting on behalf of their respective corporations.
- (g) After required approvals of the merger by each constituent corporation and each other party to the merger, the surviving party shall file a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of each constituent domestic and foreign and foreign business corporation attached stating the total number of outstanding shares or membership interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger (and identifying any other person or persons whose approval is required), that the principal terms of the agreement of merger in the form attached were approved by that corporation by a vote of a number of shares or membership interests of each class which equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class, and, if applicable, by the other person or persons whose approval is required.

If equity securities of a parent party (Section 1200) are to be issued in the merger, the officers' certificate of the controlled party shall state either that no vote of the shareholders of the parent party was required or that the required vote was obtained. The merger and any amendment of the articles of the surviving corporation, 36 if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger shall be effective upon the filing of the agreement of merger, subject to subdivision (i). The agreement of merger shall not be filed, however, until there has been filed by or on behalf of each party to the merger taxed under the Bank **AB 2292 — 40 —**

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and Corporation Tax Law, the existence of which is terminated by the merger, the certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board that all taxes imposed by that law have been paid or secured.

In lieu of an officers' certificate, a certificate of merger, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, shall be filed for each constituent other business entity. The certificate of merger shall be executed and acknowledged by each domestic constituent limited liability company by all of the managers of the limited 10 liability company (unless a lesser number is specified in its articles of organization or operating agreement) and 13 by each domestic constituent limited partnership by all general partners (unless a lesser number is provided in the certificate of limited partnership) and by each domestic constituent general partnership by two partners (unless a lesser number is provided in its partnership agreement) and by each foreign constituent limited liability company by one or more managers and by each foreign constituent limited partnership by one or more general partners, and by each constituent reciprocal insurer by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or 24 assistant secretary, or, if a constituent reciprocal insurer has not appointed any of those officers, by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary of the constituent reciprocal insurer's attorney-in-fact, and by each other party to the merger by those persons required or authorized to execute the certificate of merger by the laws under which that party is organized, specifying for that party the provision of law or other basis for the authority of the signing persons.

The certificate of merger shall set forth, if a vote of the shareholders, members, partners, or other holders of interests of the constituent other business entity was required, a statement setting forth the total number of outstanding interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger and that the principal terms of the agreement of merger were approved by a vote of the number of **— 41** — **AB 2292**

interests of each class which equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the 3 percentage vote required of each class, and any other 4 information required to be set forth under the laws under 5 which the constituent other business entity is organized, including, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to 6 7 the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, if a 8 domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, 9 subdivision (b) of Section 16915 and, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) 10 of Section 17552.

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The Secretary of State may certify a copy of the agreement of merger separate from the officers' certificates and certificates of merger attached thereto.

- (h) A copy of an agreement of merger certified on or 16 after the effective date by an official having custody thereof has the same force in evidence as the original and, except as against the state, is conclusive evidence of the performance of all conditions precedent to the merger, the existence on the effective date of the surviving party to the merger, the performance of the conditions necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the articles, if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger, and of the merger of the constituent corporations, either by themselves or together with other constituent parties, into the surviving party to the merger.
 - (i) (1) The merger of domestic corporations with foreign corporations or foreign other business entities in a merger in which one or more other business entities is a party shall comply with subdivisions (a) and (g) and this subdivision.
 - (2) Subject to subdivision (c) of Section 5008 and paragraph (3), the merger shall be effective as to each domestic constituent corporation and domestic eonstituent other business entity upon filing of the agreement of merger with attachments as provided in subdivision (g).
- (3) If the surviving party is a foreign corporation or 40 foreign business corporation or foreign other business

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 entity, except as provided in paragraph (4), the merger shall be effective as to any domestic disappearing corporation as of the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction upon the filing in this state of a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of the surviving foreign corporation and of each domestic constituent corporation and a certificate of merger of each constituent other business entity attached, which officers' certificates and certificates of merger shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (g).

If one or more domestic other business entities is a disappearing party in a merger pursuant to this subdivision in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving entity, a certificate of merger required by the laws under which each domestic other business entity is organized, including subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, subdivision (b) of Section 16915, or subdivision (a) of Section 17552, if applicable, shall also be filed at the same time as the filing of the agreement of merger.

- (4) If the date of the filing in this state pursuant to this subdivision is more than six months after the time of the effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, or if the powers of a domestic disappearing corporation are suspended at the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, the merger shall be effective as to the domestic disappearing corporation as of the date of filing in this state.
- (5) Each foreign disappearing corporation that is qualified for the transaction of intrastate business shall automatically by the filing pursuant to subdivision (g) surrender its right to transact intrastate business as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger. With respect to each foreign disappearing other business entity previously registered for the transaction of intrastate business in this state, the filing of the agreement of merger pursuant to subdivision (g) automatically has the effect of a cancellation of registration for that foreign other business entity as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger, without the necessity of the filing of a certificate of cancellation.

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SEC. 22. Section 8020 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

8020. (a) Upon merger pursuant to this chapter the separate existence of the disappearing corporations ceases and the surviving domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity shall succeed, without other transfer, to all the rights and property of each of the disappearing corporations and shall be subject to all the debts and liabilities of each and trust obligations upon the property of a disappearing corporation in the same manner as if the surviving corporation or other business entity had itself incurred them.

- (b) All rights of creditors and all liens and trusts upon or arising from the property of each of the constituent corporations shall be preserved unimpaired, provided that the liens and trust obligations upon property of a disappearing corporation shall be limited to the property affected thereby immediately prior to the time the merger is effective.
- (c) Any action or proceeding pending by or against any disappearing corporation may be prosecuted to judgment, which shall bind the surviving party to the merger, or the surviving party to the merger may be proceeded against or substituted in its place.
- SEC. 23. Section 8021 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

8021. Whenever a domestic or foreign or foreign business corporation or other business entity (Section 174.5) having any real property in this state merges with another domestic or foreign or foreign business corporation or other business entity pursuant to the laws of this state or of the state or place in which any constituent party to the merger was organized, and the laws of the state or place of organization (including this state) of any disappearing party to the merger provide substantially that the making and filing of the agreement of merger vests in the surviving party to the merger all the real property of any disappearing party to the merger, the filing for record in the office of the county recorder of any county in this state in which any of the

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real property of that disappearing party to the merger is located of either (a) a certificate prescribed by the Secretary of State, or (b) a copy of the agreement of merger or certificate of merger, certified by the Secretary of State or an authorized public official of the state or place pursuant to the laws of which the merger is effected, shall evidence record ownership in the surviving party to the merger of all interest of that disappearing party to the merger in and to the real property located in that county.

SEC. 24. Section 8022 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

8022. Any bequest, devise, gift, grant, or promise contained in a will or other instrument of donation, subscription, or conveyance, which is made to a constituent corporation and which takes effect or remains payable after the merger, inures to the surviving party to the merger.

SEC. 25. Section 9640 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

9640. (a) The provisions of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 6010) of Part 2 apply to religious corporations except subdivision (a) of Section 6010 and Sections 6011 and 6012.

- (b) A corporation may merge with any domestic corporation, foreign corporation, or other business entity (Section 174.5). However, without the prior written consent of the Attorney General, a religious corporation may only merge with another religious corporation or with a public benefit corporation or a foreign nonprofit corporation the articles of which provide that its assets are irrevocably dedicated to charitable, religious, or public purposes.
- (c) The principal terms of the merger shall be approved by the members (Section 5034) of each class of each constituent corporation and by each other person or persons whose approval of an amendment of articles is required by the articles or bylaws; and the approval by the members (Section 5034) or any other person or

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persons required by this section may be given before or after the approval by the board.

- (d) The board of each corporation that desires to merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The constituent corporations shall be parties to the agreement of merger and other persons may be parties to the agreement of the agreement of the agreement shall state all of the following:
 - (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.

- (2) The amendments, subject to Sections 5810 and 5816, to the articles of the surviving corporation to be effected by the merger, if any. If any amendment changes the name of the surviving corporation, the new name may be the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing corporation, subject to subdivision (b) of Section 9122.
- (3) The amendments to the bylaws of the surviving corporation to be effected by the merger, if any.
- (4) The name and place of incorporation of each constituent corporation and which of the constituent corporations is the surviving corporation.
- (5) The manner, if any, of converting memberships of the constituent corporations into memberships of the surviving corporation.
- (6) Any other details or provisions as are desired, if any.
- SEC. 26. Section 12530 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 12530. Any corporation may merge with another domestic corporation, or foreign corporation, or other business entity (Section 174.5). However, a merger with a public benefit corporation or a religious corporation must have the prior written consent of the Attorney General.
- 35 SEC. 27. Section 12540.1 is added to the Corporations 36 Code, to read:
- 37 <u>12540.1.</u> (a) Any one or more corporations may 38 merge with one or more other business entities (Section 39 <u>174.5</u>). Subject to Section 12530, one or more other 40 domestic corporations or foreign corporations (Section

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12237) may be parties to the merger. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, those mergers may be 3 effected only if the following requirements have been 4 met:

- (1) In a merger in which a domestic corporation or domestic other business entity is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (2) In a merger in which a foreign corporation is a party, it is authorized by the laws under which it is organized to effect the merger.
- (3) In a merger in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving party, the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized authorize the merger.
- (4) In a merger in which a foreign other business 16 entity is a disappearing party, it is not prohibited by the laws under which it is organized from effecting the merger.
- (b) Each corporation and each other party that desires 20 to merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The board and the members of each corporation that desires to merge shall approve (Sections 12222 and 12224) the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall be approved on behalf of each other constituent party by those persons authorized or required to approve the merger by the laws under which it is organized.

The parties desiring to merge shall be parties to the agreement of merger and other persons, including a parent party (Section 1200), may be parties to the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall state:

- (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (2) The name and place of incorporation or organization of each party and the identity of the surviving party.
- (3) The amendments, if any, subject to Sections 12500 and 12507, to the articles of the surviving corporation, if applicable, to be effected by the merger. The name of the surviving corporation may be, subject to subdivision (c)

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of Section 12302, the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing party to the merger.

- (4) The manner, if any, of converting the memberships or securities of each of the constituent corporations into shares, memberships, interests, or other securities of the surviving party and, if any memberships or securities of any of the constituent corporations are not to be converted solely into shares, memberships, interests, or other securities of the surviving party, the eash, rights, securities, or other property that the holders of those memberships or securities are to receive in exchange for the memberships or securities, which eash, rights, securities, or other property may be in addition to or in lieu of shares, memberships, interests, or other securities of the surviving party.
- (5) Any other details or provisions as are required by the laws under which any party to the merger is organized, including, if a domestic limited partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 15678.2, or, if a domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 16911, or, if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17551.
 - (6) Any other details or provisions as are desired.
- (e) Each membership of the same class of any constituent corporation (other than the cancellation of memberships owned, directly or indirectly, by a party to the merger or its parent) shall, unless all members of the class consent or unless the Commissioner of Corporations has approved the terms and conditions of the transaction and the fairness of those terms pursuant to Section 25142, be treated equally with respect to any distribution of cash, property, rights, or securities.
- (d) Notwithstanding its prior approval, an agreement of merger may be amended prior to the filing of the agreement of merger if the amendment is approved by each constituent corporation in the same manner as the original agreement of merger. If the agreement of merger as so amended and approved is also approved by each of the other parties to the agreement of merger, as

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so amended it shall then constitute the agreement of merger.

- (e) The board of a constituent corporation may, in its discretion, abandon a merger, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties, including other parties to the agreement of merger, without further approval by the members (Section 12224), at any time before the merger is effective.
- (f) Each constituent corporation shall sign the agreement of merger by its chairperson of the board, its president or a vice president, and also by its secretary or an assistant secretary acting on behalf of their respective corporations.
- (g) After required approvals of the merger by each constituent corporation and each other party to the merger, the surviving party shall file a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of each constituent domestic and foreign corporation attached stating the total number of outstanding shares or membership interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger (and identifying any other person or persons whose approval is required), that the principal terms of the agreement of merger in the form attached were approved by that corporation by a vote of a number of shares or membership interests of each class that equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each elass, and, if applicable, by the other person or persons whose approval is required.

If equity securities of a parent party (Section 1200) are to be issued in the merger, the officers' certificate of the controlled party shall state either that no vote of the shareholders of the parent party was required or that the required vote was obtained. The merger and any amendment of the articles of the surviving corporation, 36 if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger shall be effective upon the filing of the agreement of merger, subject to subdivision (i). The agreement of merger shall not be filed, however, until there has been filed by or on behalf of each party to the merger taxed under the Bank —49 — AB 2292

and Corporation Tax Law, the existence of which is terminated by the merger, the certificate of satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board that all taxes imposed by that law have been paid or secured.

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In lieu of an officers' certificate, a certificate of merger, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, shall be filed for each constituent other business entity. The eertificate of merger shall be executed and acknowledged by each domestic constituent limited liability company by all of the managers of the limited liability company (unless a lesser number is specified in its articles of organization or operating agreement) and by each domestic constituent limited partnership by all general partners (unless a lesser number is provided in the certificate of limited partnership) and by each domestic constituent general partnership by two partners (unless a lesser number is provided in its partnership agreement) and by each foreign constituent limited liability company by one or more managers and by each foreign constituent limited partnership by one or more general partners, and by each constituent reciprocal insurer by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary, or, if a constituent reciprocal insurer has not appointed any of those officers, by the chairperson of the board, president, or vice president, and by the secretary or assistant secretary of the constituent reciprocal insurer's attorney-in-fact, and by each other party to the merger by those persons required or authorized to execute the certificate of merger by the laws under which that party is organized, specifying for that party the provision of law or other basis for the authority of the signing persons.

The certificate of merger shall set forth, if a vote of the shareholders, members, partners, or other holders of interests of the constituent other business entity was required, a statement setting forth the total number of outstanding interests of each class entitled to vote on the merger and that the agreement of merger or its principal terms, as required, were approved by a vote of the

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number of interests of each class that equaled or exceeded the vote required, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class, 3 4 and any other information required to be set forth under the laws under which the constituent other business 5 entity is organized, including, if a domestic limited 6 partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (a) of 8 Section 15678.4, if a domestic general partnership is a party to the merger, subdivision (b) of Section 16915 and, 9 if a domestic limited liability company is a party to the 10 merger, subdivision (a) of Section 17552. 11 12

The Secretary of State may certify a copy of the agreement of merger separate from the officers' certificates and certificates of merger attached thereto.

- (h) A copy of an agreement of merger certified on or 16 after the effective date by an official having custody thereof has the same force in evidence as the original and, except as against the state, is conclusive evidence of the performance of all conditions precedent to the merger, 20 the existence on the effective date of the surviving party to the merger, the performance of the conditions necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the articles, if applicable, contained in the agreement of merger, and of the merger of the constituent corporations, either by themselves or together with other constituent parties, into the surviving party to the merger.
 - (i) (1) The merger of domestic corporations with foreign corporations or foreign other business entities in a merger in which one or more other business entities is a party shall comply with subdivisions (a) and (g) and this subdivision.
 - (2) Subject to subdivision (c) of Section 12214 and paragraph (3), the merger shall be effective as to each domestic constituent corporation and domestic constituent other business entity upon filing of the agreement of merger with attachments as provided in subdivision (g).
- 39 (3) If the surviving party is a foreign corporation or 40 foreign other business entity, except as provided in

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paragraph (4), the merger shall be effective as to any domestic disappearing corporation as of the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction upon the filing in this state of a copy of the agreement of merger with an officers' certificate of the surviving foreign corporation and of each domestic constituent corporation and a certificate of merger of each constituent other business entity attached, which officers' certificates and certificates of merger shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (g).

 If one or more domestic other business entities is a disappearing party in a merger pursuant to this subdivision in which a foreign other business entity is the surviving entity, a certificate of merger required by the laws under which each domestic other business entity is organized, including subdivision (a) of Section 15678.4, subdivision (b) of Section 16915, or subdivision (a) of Section 17552, if applicable, shall also be filed at the same time as the filing of the agreement of merger.

- (4) If the date of the filing in this state pursuant to this subdivision is more than six months after the time of the effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, or if the powers of a domestic disappearing corporation are suspended at the time of effectiveness in the foreign jurisdiction, the merger shall be effective as to the domestic disappearing corporation as of the date of filing in this state.
- (5) Each foreign disappearing corporation that is qualified for the transaction of intrastate business shall automatically by the filing pursuant to subdivision (g) surrender its right to transact intrastate business as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger. With respect to each foreign disappearing other business entity previously registered for the transaction of intrastate business in this state, the filing of the agreement of merger pursuant to subdivision (g) automatically has the effect of a cancellation of registration for that foreign other business entity as of the date of filing in this state or, if later, the effective date of the merger, without the necessity of the filing of a certificate of cancellation.

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> SEC. 28. Article 7.4 (commencing with Section 15677.1) is added to Chapter 3 of Title 2 of the Corporations Code, to read:

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Article 7.4. Conversion

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15677.1. For purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Converted entity" means the other business entity or foreign partnership that results from a conversion of a domestic limited partnership under this chapter.

- (b) "Converted partnership" means a domestic partnership that results from a conversion of an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of Section 15677.8.
- (c) "Converting limited partnership" means domestic limited partnership that converts to an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) "Converting entity" means an other business entity or foreign limited partnership that converts to a domestic limited partnership pursuant to the terms of Section 15677.8.
- 15677.2. A limited partnership may be converted into an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership pursuant to this article if, pursuant to the proposed conversion, each of the partners of the converting limited partnership would receive a percentage interest in the profits and capital of the converted entity equal to that partner's percentage interest in profits and capital of the converting limited partnership as of the effective time of the conversion. Notwithstanding this section, the 34 conversion of a limited partnership to an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership may be effected only if both of the following are met:
 - (a) The law under which the converted entity will exist expressly permits the formation of the other entity pursuant to a conversion.

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(b) The limited partnership complies with all other requirements of any other law that applies to conversion of the converted entity.

15677.3. (a) A limited partnership that desires to convert to an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership shall approve a plan of conversion. The plan of conversion shall state all of the following:

(1) The terms and conditions of the conversion.

- (2) The place of the organization of the converted entity and of the converting limited partnership and the name of the converted entity after conversion.
- (3) The manner of converting the limited and general partnership interests of each of the partners into securities of, or interests in, the converted entity.
- (4) The provisions of the governing documents for the converted entity, such as a partnership agreement or limited liability company articles of organization and operating agreement, to which the holders of interests in the converted entity are to be bound.
- (5) Any other details or provisions that are required by the laws under which the converted entity is organized, or that are desired by the parties.
- (b) The plan of conversion shall be approved by all general partners of the converting limited partnership and by a majority in interest of each class of limited partners of the converting limited partnership, unless a greater approval is required by the partnership agreement of the converting limited partnership. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the limited partners of the limited partnership would become personally liable for any obligations of the converted entity as a result of the conversion, the plan of conversion shall be approved by all of the limited partners of the converting limited partnership, unless the plan of conversion provides that all limited partners will have the dissenters' rights provided in Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 15679.1).
- (c) Upon effectiveness of the conversion, all partners of the converting limited partnership except those that exercise dissenters' rights as provided in Article 7.6

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(commencing with Section 15679.1), shall be deemed parties to any governing documents for the converted entity adopted as part of the plan of conversion, regardless of whether the partner has executed the plan 4 of conversion or the governing documents for the 5 converted entity. Any adoption of governing documents 6 made pursuant to the foregoing sentence shall be effective at the effective time or date of the conversion.

- (d) Notwithstanding its prior approval, a plan of conversion may be amended before the conversion takes effect if the amendment is approved by all general partners of the converting limited partnership and, if the amendment changes any of the principal terms of the plan of conversion, the amendment is approved by the limited partners of the converting limited partnership in the same manner and to the same extent as required for the approval of the original plan of conversion.
- (e) The general partners of a converting limited partnership may, by unanimous approval at any time before the conversion is effective, in their discretion, abandon a conversion, without further approval by the limited partners, subject to the contractual rights of third parties other than limited partners.
- (f) The converted entity shall keep the plan of conversion at the principal place of business of the converted entity if the converted entity is a domestic partnership or foreign other business entity or at the office at which records are to be kept under Section 17057 if the converted entity is a domestic limited liability company. Upon the request of a partner of a converting limited partnership, the authorized person on behalf of the converted entity shall promptly deliver to the partner or the holder of interests or other securities, at the expense of the converted entity, a copy of the plan of conversion. A waiver by a partner of the rights provided in this subdivision shall be unenforceable.
- 15677.4. (a) A conversion into a company, other business entity, or a foreign limited partnership company shall become effective upon the earliest date that all of the following shall have occurred:

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(1) The approval of the plan of conversion by the partners of the converting limited partnership as provided in Section 15677.3.

- (2) The filing of all documents required by law to ereate the converted entity, which documents shall also contain a statement of conversion, if required under Section 15677.6.
- (3) The effective date, if set forth in the plan of conversion, shall have occurred.
- (b) A copy of the statement of partnership authority or articles of organization complying with Section 15677.6, if applicable, duly certified by the Secretary of State, is conclusive evidence of the conversion of the limited partnership.
- 15677.5. (a) The conversion of a limited partnership into a foreign limited partnership or foreign other business entity shall be required to comply with Section 15677.2.
- (b) If the limited partnership is converting into a foreign limited partnership or foreign other business entity, then the conversion proceedings shall be in accordance with the laws of the state or place of organization of the foreign limited partnership or foreign other business entity and the conversion shall become effective in accordance with such law.
- (e) (1) To enforce an obligation of a limited partnership that has converted to a foreign entity, the Secretary of State shall only be the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against the converted foreign other business entity, if the agent designated for the service of process for the entity is a natural person and cannot be found with due diligence or if the agent is a corporation and no person, to whom delivery may be made, can be found with due diligence, or if no agent has been designated and if no one of the officers, partners, managers, members, or agents of the entity can be found after diligent search, and it is so shown by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court. The court then may make an order that service be made by personal delivery to the Secretary of State or to an assistant or deputy secretary of

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 state of two copies of the process together with two copies of the order, and the order shall set forth an address to which the process shall be sent by the Secretary of State. Service in this manner is deemed complete on the 10th day after delivery of the process to the Secretary of State.

- (2) Upon receipt of the process and order and the fee set forth in Section 12206 of the Government Code, the Secretary of State shall give notice to the entity of the service of the process by forwarding by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the process and order to the address specified in the order.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all process served upon the Secretary of State and shall record therein the time of service and the Secretary of State's action with respect thereto. The certificate of the Secretary of State, under the Secretary of State's official seal, certifying to the receipt of process the giving of notice thereof to the entity, and the forwarding of the process shall be competent and prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.
- 15677.6. (a) Upon conversion of a limited partnership: (1) if the limited partnership is converting into a domestic limited liability company, a statement of conversion shall be completed on the articles of organization for the converted entity; (2) if the limited partnership is converting into a domestic partnership, a statement of conversion shall be completed on the statement of partnership authority for the converted entity, or if no statement of partnership authority is filed, then a certificate of conversion must be filed separately; and (3) if the limited partnership is converting to a foreign limited liability company or foreign other business entity, a certificate of conversion shall be filed with the Secretary of State.
- (b) Any certificate or statement of conversion shall be executed and acknowledged by all general partners, unless a lesser number is provided in the certificate of limited partnership, and shall set forth all of the following:
- 39 (1) The name and the Secretary of State's file number 40 of the converting limited partnership.

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(2) A statement that the principal terms of the plan of conversion were approved by a vote of the partners, which equaled or exceeded the vote required under Section 15677.3, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class.

(3) The form of organization of the converted entity.

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(4) The mailing address of the converted entity's agent for service of process and the chief executive office of the converted entity.

15677.7. (a) Whenever a limited partnership or other business entity having any real property in this state converts into a limited partnership or an other business entity pursuant to the laws of this state or of the state or place in which the other business entity was organized, and the laws of the state or place of organization, including this state, of the converting limited partnership or other business entity provide substantially that the conversion of a converting entity vests in the converted entity all the real property of the converting limited partnership or converting other business entity, the filing for record in the office of the county recorder of any county in this state in which any of the real property of the converting limited partnership or converting other business entity is located of either (1) a certificate of conversion or statement of partnership authority, or a certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization complying with Section 15677.6, in the form prescribed and certified by the Secretary of State, or (2) a copy of a certificate of conversion, statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization or other certificate evidencing the creation of a foreign other business entity by conversion containing a statement of conversion certified by the Secretary of State or an authorized public official of the state or place pursuant to the laws of which the 36 conversion is effected, shall evidence record ownership in the converted limited partnership or converted entity of all interest of the converting limited partnership or converting other business entity in and to the real property located in that county.

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(b) A filed and, if appropriate, recorded certificate of conversion, statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization, or other certificate evidencing the creation of a foreign other business entity by conversion containing a statement of conversion, filed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 15677.6, stating the name of the converting limited partnership or converting other business entity in whose name property was held before the conversion and the name of the converted entity, but not containing all of the other information required by Section 15677.6, operates with respect to the entities named to the extent provided in subdivision (a).

- (e) Recording of a certificate of conversion, statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization containing a statement of conversion, or articles of organization containing a statement of conversion, or other certificate evidencing the creation of an other business entity by conversion or other certificate evidencing the creation of an other business entity by conversion, in accordance with subdivision (a) shall create, in favor of bona fide purchasers or encumbrances for value, a conclusive presumption that the conversion was validly completed.
- 15677.8. (a) An entity other business entity or a foreign limited partnership entity may be converted to a domestic limited partnership pursuant to this article, but only if the converting entity is not prohibited by the laws under which it is organized to effect the conversion.
- (b) An entity that desires to convert into a domestic limited partnership shall approve a plan of conversion or an instrument as is required to be approved to effect the conversion pursuant to the laws under which the entity is organized.
- (e) The conversion of a other business entity or a 36 foreign limited partnership shall be approved by the number or percentage of the partners, members, or holders of interest of the converting entity as is required by the law under which the entity is organized, or greater percentage, or lesser percentage subject to applicable

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laws, as set forth in the partnership agreement, articles of organization, operating agreement, or other governing document evidencing the creation of an other business entity or foreign limited partnership in accordance with subdivision (a).

- (d) The conversion by an other business entity or a foreign limited partnership into a domestic limited partnership shall be effective under this article at the time the conversion is effective under the law under which the converting entity is organized as long as a certificate of limited partnership has been filed with the Secretary of State.
- 15677.9. (a) An entity that converts into another entity pursuant to this article is for all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.
- (b) When a conversion takes effect, all of the following apply:
- (1) All the rights and property, whether real, personal, or mixed, of the converting entity remains vested in the converted entity.
- (2) All debts, liabilities, and obligations of the converting entity continue as debts, liabilities, and obligations of the converted entity.
- (3) All rights of creditors and liens upon the property of the converting entity shall be preserved unimpaired and remain enforceable against the converted entity to the same extent as against the converting entity as if the conversion had not occurred.
- (4) Any action or proceeding pending by or against the converting entity may be continued against the converted entity as if the conversion had not occurred.
- (c) A partner of a converting limited partnership is liable for:
- (1) All obligations of the converting limited partnership for which the partner was personally liable before the conversion.
- (2) All obligations of the converted entity incurred after the conversion takes effect, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity if the converted entity is a limited liability company and the

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partner becomes a member, unless the articles of organization or the operating agreement of the limited liability company provide otherwise.

- (d) A partner of a limited partnership that converted from an other business entity remains liable for any and all obligations of the converting other business entity for which the partner was personally liable before the conversion, but only to the extent that the partner was liable for the obligations of the other business entity or foreign limited partnership prior to the conversion.
- SEC. 29. Section 15679.1 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 15679.1. (a) For purposes of this "reorganization" refers to either of the following:
- (1) A conversion pursuant to Article 7.4 (commencing with Section 15677.1).
- (2) A merger pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 15678.1).
- (3) The acquisition by one limited partnership in exchange, in whole or part, for its partnership interests (or the partnership interests or equity securities of a partnership or other business entity that is in control of the acquiring limited partnership of partnership interests or equity securities of another limited partnership or other business entity if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring limited partnership has control of the other limited partnership or other business entity.
- (4) The acquisition by one limited partnership in exchange, in whole or in part, for its partnership interests (or the partnership interests or equity securities of a partnership or other business entity which is in control of the acquiring limited partnership) or for its debts securities (or debt securities of a limited partnership or other business entity which is in control of the acquiring 36 limited partnership) which are not adequately secured and which have a maturity date in excess of five years after the consummation of the acquisition, or both, of all or substantially all of the assets of another limited partnership or other business entity.

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(b) For purposes of this article, "control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or eause the direction of the management and policies of a limited partnership or other business entity.

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SEC. 30. Section 16101 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

- 16101. As used in this chapter, the following terms and phrases have the following meanings:
- 9 (1) "Business" includes every trade, occupation, and 10 profession.
 - (2) "Debtor in bankruptcy" means a person who is the subject of either of the following:
 - (A) An order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code or a comparable order under a successor statute of general application.
 - (B) A comparable order under federal, state, or foreign law governing insolvency.
 - (3) "Distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a partnership to a partner in the partner's capacity as a partner or to the partner's transferee.
- (4) (A) "Foreign limited liability partnership" means a partnership, other than a limited partnership, formed pursuant to an agreement governed by the laws of another jurisdiction and denominated or registered as a limited liability partnership or registered limited liability partnership under the laws of that jurisdiction (i) in which each partner is a licensed person or a person licensed or authorized to provide professional limited liability partnership services in a jurisdiction or jurisdictions other than this state, (ii) which is licensed under the laws of the state to engage in the practice of public accountancy or the practice of law, or (iii) which (I) is related to a registered limited liability partnership that practices public accountancy or, to the extent permitted by this State Bar, practices law or is related to 36 a foreign limited liability partnership and (II) provides services related or complementary to the professional limited liability partnership services provided by, or provides services or facilities to, that registered limited

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1 liability partnership or foreign limited liability 2 partnership.

- (B) For the purposes of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A), a partnership is related to a registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership if (i) at least a majority of the partners in one partnership are also partners in the other partnership, or (ii) at least a majority in interest in each partnership hold interests in or are members of another person, except an individual, and each partnership renders services pursuant to an agreement with that other person, or (iii) one partnership, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the other partnership.
- (5) "Licensed person" means any person who is duly licensed, authorized, or registered under the provisions of the Business and Professions Code to provide professional limited liability partnership services or who is lawfully able to render professional limited liability partnership services in this state.
- (6) (A) "Registered limited liability partnership" means a partnership, other than a limited partnership, formed pursuant to an agreement governed by Article 10 (commencing with Section 16951), that is registered under Section 16953 and (i) each of the partners of which is a licensed person or a person licensed or authorized to provide professional limited liability partnership services in a jurisdiction or jurisdictions other than this state, (ii) is licensed under the laws of the state to engage in the practice of public accountancy or the practice of law, or (iii)(I) is related to a registered limited liability partnership that practices public accountancy or, to the extent permitted by the State Bar, practices law or is related to a foreign limited liability partnership and (II) provides services related or complementary to the professional limited liability partnership services provided by, or provides services or facilities to, that registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership.

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(B) For the purposes of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A), a partnership is related to a registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership if (i) at least a majority of the partners in one partnership are also partners in the other partnership, or (ii) at least a majority in interest in each partnership hold interests in or are members of another person, other than an individual, and each partnership renders services pursuant to an agreement with that other person, or (iii) one partnership, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the other partnership.

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- (7) "Partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry on as coowners a business for profit formed under Section 16202, predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction, and includes, for all purposes of the laws of this state, a registered limited liability partnership, and excludes any partnership formed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 15501) or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15611).
- (8) "Partnership agreement" means the agreement, whether written, oral, or implied, among the partners concerning the partnership, including amendments to the partnership agreement.
- (9) "Partnership at will" means a partnership in which the partners have not agreed to remain partners until the expiration of a definite term or the completion of a particular undertaking.
- (10) "Partnership interest" or "partner's interest in the partnership" means all of a partner's interests in the partnership, including the partner's transferable interest and all management and other rights.
- (11) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

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1 (12) "Professional limited liability partnership
2 services" means the practice of public accountancy or the
3 practice of law.

- (13) "Property" means all property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein.
- (14) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- (15) "Statement" means a statement of partnership authority under Section 16303, a statement of denial under Section 16304, a statement of dissociation under Section 16704, a statement of dissolution under Section 16805, a statement of conversion under Section 16906, a statement of merger under Section 16915, or an amendment or cancellation of any of the foregoing.
- (16) "Transfer" includes an assignment, conveyance, lease, mortgage, deed, and encumbrance.
- SEC. 31. Section 16901 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 16901. In this article, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Constituent other business entity" means any other business entity that is merged with or into one or more partnerships and includes a surviving other business entity.
- (2) "Constituent partnership" means a partnership that is merged with or into one or more other partnerships or other business entities and includes a surviving partnership.
- (3) "Disappearing other business entity" means a constituent other business entity that is not the surviving other business entity.
- (4) "Disappearing partnership" means a constituent partnership that is not the surviving partnership.
- (5) "Domestie" means organized under the laws of this state when used in relation to any partnership, other business entity, or person (other than an individual).
- 39 (6) "Foreign other business entity" means any other 40 business entity formed under the laws of any state other

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than this state or under the laws of the United States or 2 of a foreign country. 3

(7) "Foreign partnership" means a partnership formed under the laws of any state other than this state or under the laws of a foreign country.

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- (8) "General partner" means a partner in a partnership and a general partner in a limited partnership.
- (9) "Limited liability company" means a limited liability company created under Title 2.5 (commencing with Section 17000), or comparable law of another iurisdiction.
- (10) "Limited partner" means a limited partner in a limited partnership.
- (11) "Limited partnership" means a limited partnership created under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15611), predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction.
- (12) "Other business entity" means a limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation, business trust, real estate investment trust, or an unincorporated association (other than a nonprofit association), but excluding a partnership.
- (13) "Partner" includes both a general partner and a limited partner.
- (14) "Surviving other business entity" means an other business entity into which one or more partnerships are merged.
- (15) "Surviving partnership" means a partnership into which one or more other partnerships or other business entities are merged.
- SEC. 32. Section 16905 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 16905. (a) The conversion of a partnership into a foreign other business entity shall comply with Section 16902.
- (b) If the partnership is converting into a foreign other 38 business entity, then the conversion proceedings shall be in accordance with the laws of the state or place of organization of the foreign other business entity and the

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conversion shall become effective in accordance with that law.

(e) (1) Unless a statement of conversion has been filed to effect the conversion, the converted foreign other business entity shall promptly notify the Secretary of State of the mailing address of its agent for service of process, its chief executive office, and of any change of address. To enforce an obligation of a partnership that has converted to a foreign other business entity, the Secretary of State shall only be the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against the converted foreign other business entity, if the agent designated for the service of process for the entity is a natural person and cannot be found with due diligence or if the agent is a corporation and no person, to whom delivery may be made, can be found with due diligence, or if no agent has been designated and if no one of the officers, partners, managers, members, or agents of the entity can be found after diligent search, and it is so shown by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court. The court then may make an order that service be made by personal delivery to the Secretary of State or to an assistant or deputy secretary of state of two copies of the process together with two copies of the order, and the order shall set forth an address to which the process shall be sent by the Secretary of State. Service in this manner is deemed complete on the 10th day after delivery of the process to the Secretary of State.

- (2) Upon receipt of the process and order and the fee set forth in Section 12206 of the Government Code, the Secretary of State shall give notice to the entity of the service of the process by forwarding by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the process and order to the address specified in the order.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all process served upon the Secretary of State and shall 36 record therein the time of service and the Secretary of State's action with respect thereto. The certificate of the Secretary of State, under the Secretary of State's official seal, certifying to the receipt of process, the giving of notice thereof to the entity, and the forwarding of the

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process, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.

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SEC. 33. Section 16911 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

16911. (a) Each partnership and other business entity which desires to merge shall approve an agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall be approved by the number or percentage of partners specified for merger in the partnership agreement of the constituent partnership. If the partnership agreement fails to specify the required partner approval for merger of the constituent partnership, then the agreement of merger shall be approved by that number or percentage of partners specified by the partnership agreement to approve an amendment to the partnership agreement. However, if the merger effects a change for which the partnership agreement requires a greater number or percentage of partners than that required to amend the partnership agreement, then the merger shall be approved by that greater number or percentage. If the partnership agreement contains no provision specifying the vote required to amend the partnership agreement, then the agreement of merger must be approved by all the partners. The agreement of merger shall be approved on behalf of each constituent other business entity by those persons required to approve the merger by the laws under which it is organized. Other persons may be parties to the agreement of merger. The agreement of merger shall state all of the following:

- (1) The terms and conditions of the merger.
- (2) The name and place of organization of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, and of each disappearing partnership and disappearing other business entity, and the agreement of merger may change the name of the surviving partnership, which new name may be the same as or similar to the name of a disappearing partnership.
- (3) The manner of converting the partnership interests of each of the constituent partnerships into interests or other securities of the surviving partnership

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or surviving other business entity, and if partnership interests of any of the constituent partnerships are not to be converted solely into interest or other securities of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, the cash, property, rights, interests, or securities which the holders of the partnership interest are to receive in exchange for the partnership interests, which cash, property, rights, interests, or securities may be in addition to or in lieu of interests of other securities of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, or that the partnership interests are canceled without consideration.

- (4) Any other details or provisions as are required by the laws under which any constituent other business entity is organized.
- (5) Any other details or provisions that are desired, including, without limitation, a provision for the treatment of fractional partnership interests.
- (b) If the partnership is merging into a limited partnership, then in addition to the approval of the partners as set forth under subdivision (a), the agreement of merger must be approved by all partners who will become general partners of the surviving limited partnership upon the effectiveness of the merger.
- (c) Notwithstanding its prior approval, an agreement of merger may be amended before the merger takes effect if the amendment is approved by the partners of each constituent partnership, in the same manner as required for approval of the original agreement of merger, and by each of the constituent other business entities.
- (d) The partners of a constituent partnership may in their discretion, abandon a merger, subject to the contractual rights, if any, of third parties, including other constituent partnerships and constituent other business entities, if the abandonment is approved by the partners of the constituent partnership in the same manner as required for approval of the original agreement of merger.
- (e) An agreement of merger approved in accordance with subdivision (a) may (1) effect any amendment to

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the partnership agreement of any domestic constituent partnership or (2) effect the adoption of a new partnership agreement for a domestic constituent partnership if it is the surviving partnership in the merger. Any amendment to a partnership agreement or adoption of a new partnership agreement made pursuant to the foregoing sentence shall be effective at the effective time or date of the merger.

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(f) The surviving partnership or surviving other business entity shall keep the agreement of merger at the principal place of business of the surviving entity if the surviving entity is a partnership or a foreign other business entity, at the office referred to in Section 1500 if the surviving entity is a domestic corporation, at the office referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 15614 if the surviving entity is a domestic limited partnership, or at the office referred to in Section 17057 if the surviving entity is a domestic limited liability company and, upon the request of a partner of a constituent partnership or a holder of interests or other securities of a constituent other business entity, the authorized person on behalf of the partnership or the surviving other business entity shall promptly deliver to the partner or the holder of interests or other securities, at the expense of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, a copy of the agreement of merger. A waiver by a partner or holder of interests or other securities of the rights provided in this subdivision shall be unenforceable.

SEC. 34. Section 16914 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

16914. (a) When a merger takes effect, all of the following apply:

(1) The separate existence of the disappearing partnerships and disappearing other business entities ceases and the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity shall succeed, without other transfer, act, or deed, to all the rights and property whether real, personal, or mixed, of each of the disappearing partnerships and disappearing other business entities and shall be subject to all the debts and liabilities of each in the

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 same manner as if the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity had itself incurred them.

- (2) All rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of each of the constituent partnerships and constituent other business entities shall be preserved unimpaired and may be enforced against the surviving partnership or the surviving other business entity to the same extent as if the debt, liability, or duty that gave rise to that lien had been incurred or contracted by it, provided that the liens upon the property of a disappearing partnership or disappearing other business entity shall be limited to the property affected thereby immediately prior to the time the merger is effective.
- (3) Any action or proceeding pending by or against any disappearing partnership or disappearing other business entity may be prosecuted to judgment, which shall bind the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, or the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity may be proceeded against or be substituted in the disappearing partnership's or the disappearing other business entity's place.
- (b) (1) Unless a certificate of merger has been filed to effect the merger, the surviving entity shall promptly notify the Secretary of State of the mailing address of its agent for service of process, its chief executive office, and of any change of address. To enforce an obligation of a limited partnership that has merged with a foreign entity, the Secretary of State shall only be the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against the surviving foreign other business entity, if the agent designated for the service of process for the entity is a natural person and cannot be found with due diligence or if the agent is a corporation and no person, to whom delivery may be made, can be found with due diligence, or if no agent has been designated and if no one of the officers, partners, managers, members, or agents of the entity can be found after diligent search, and it is so shown by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court. The court then may make an order that service be made by personal delivery to the Secretary of State or to an assistant or deputy secretary of

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state of two copies of the process together with two copies of the order, and the order shall set forth an address to which the process shall be sent by the Secretary of State. Service in this manner is deemed complete on the 10th day after delivery of the process to the Secretary of State.

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- (2) Upon receipt of the process and order and the fee set forth in Section 12206 of the Government Code, the Secretary of State shall give notice to the entity of the service of the process by forwarding by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the process and order to the address specified in the order.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all process served upon the Secretary of State and shall record therein the time of service and the Secretary of State's action with respect thereto. The certificate of the Secretary of State, under the Secretary of State's official seal, certifying to the receipt of process, the giving of notice thereof to the entity, and the forwarding of the process, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.
- (c) A partner of the surviving partnership or surviving limited partnership, a member of the surviving limited liability company, a shareholder of the surviving corporation, or a holder of equity securities of the surviving other business entity is liable for all of the following:
- (1) All obligations of a party to the merger for which that person was personally liable before the merger.
- (2) All other obligations of the surviving entity incurred before the merger by a party to the merger, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity.
- (3) All obligations of the surviving entity incurred after the merger takes effect, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity if that person 36 is a limited partner, a shareholder in a corporation or, unless expressly provided otherwise in the articles of organization or other constituent documents, a member of a limited liability company or a holder of equity securities in a surviving other business entity.

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(d) If the obligations incurred before the merger by a party to the merger are not satisfied out of the property of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity, the general partners of that party immediately before the effective date of the merger, to the extent such party was a partnership or a limited partnership, shall contribute the amount necessary to satisfy that party's obligations to the surviving entity, in the manner provided in Section 16807 or in the limited partnership act of the jurisdiction in which the party was formed, as the case may be, as if the merged party were dissolved.

(e) A partner of a domestic disappearing partnership, who does not vote in favor of the merger and does not agree to become a partner, member, shareholder or holder of interest or equity securities of the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity shall have the right to dissociate from the partnership, as of the date the merger takes effect. Within 10 days after the approval of the merger by the partners as required under this article, each domestic disappearing partnership shall send notice of the approval of the merger to each partner that has not approved the merger, accompanied by a copy of Section 16701 and a brief description of the procedure to be followed under that section if the partner wishes to dissociate from the partnership. A partner that desires to dissociate from a disappearing partnership shall send written notice of such dissociation within 30 days after the date of the notice of the approval of the merger. The disappearing partnership shall cause the partner's interest in the entity to be purchased under Section 16701. The surviving entity is bound under Section 16702 by an act of a general partner dissociated under this subdivision, and the partner is liable under Section 16703 for transactions entered into by the surviving entity after the merger takes effect. The disassociation of a partner in connection with a merger pursuant to the terms of this subdivision shall not be deemed a wrongful disassociation under Section 16602.

SEC. 35. Section 16915 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

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16915. (a) In a merger involving only partnerships, or in a merger to which a domestic partnership and an other business entity is a party but in which no other domestic other business entity is a party, the surviving partnership or surviving foreign other business entity may file with the Secretary of State a statement that one or more partnerships have merged into the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity. A statement of merger shall contain the following:

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- (1) The name of each partnership or other business entity that is a party to the merger.
- (2) The name of the surviving entity into which the other partnerships or other business entities where merged.
- (3) The street address of the surviving entity's chief executive office and of an office in this state, if any.
- (4) Whether the surviving entity is a partnership or an other business entity, specifying the type of the entity.
- (b) In a merger involving a domestic partnership in which a domestic other business entity is also a party, after approval of the merger by the constituent partnerships and any constituent other business entities, the constituent partnerships and constituent other business entities shall file a certificate of merger in the office of and on a form prescribed by, the Secretary of State, but if the surviving entity is a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation in a merger in which a domestic corporation is a constituent party, the surviving corporation shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of the agreement of merger and attachments required under paragraph (1) of subdivision (g) of Section 1113. The certificate of merger shall be executed and acknowledged by each domestic constituent partnership by two partners (unless a lesser number is provided in the partnership agreement) and by each foreign constituent partnership by one or more partners, and by each constituent other business entity by those persons required to execute the certificate of merger by the laws under which the constituent other business entity is

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organized. The certificate of merger shall set forth all of 2 the following:

- (1) The names and the Secretary of State's file numbers, if any, of each of the constituent partnerships and constituent other business entities, separately identifying the disappearing partnerships disappearing other business entities and the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity.
- (2) If a vote of the partners was required under Section 16911, a statement that the principal terms of the agreement of merger were approved by a vote of the partners, which equaled or exceeded the vote required.
- (3) If the surviving entity is a domestic partnership 14 and not an other business entity, any change to the information set forth in any filed statement of partnership authority of the surviving partnership resulting from the merger, including any change in the name of the surviving partnership resulting from the merger. The filing of a certificate of merger setting forth any changes to any filed statement of partnership authority of the surviving partnership shall have the effect of the filing of a certificate of amendment of the statement of partnership authority by the surviving partnership, and the surviving partnership need not file a certificate of amendment under Section 16015 to reflect those changes.
 - (4) The future effective date or time (which shall be a date or time certain not more than 90 days subsequent to the date of filing) of the merger, if the merger is not to be effective upon the filing of the certificate of merger with the office of the Secretary of State.
 - (5) If the surviving entity is an other business entity or a foreign partnership, the full name, type of entity, legal jurisdiction in which the entity was organized and by whose laws its internal affairs are governed, and the address of the principal place of business of the entity.
 - (6) Any other information required to be stated in the certificate of merger by the laws under which each constituent other business entity is organized.
- (c) A statement of merger or a certificate of merger, 40 as is applicable under subdivision (a) or (b), shall have

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the effect of the filing of a cancellation for each disappearing partnership of any statement of partnership authority filed by it.

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SEC. 36. Section 16916 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

16916. (a) Whenever a domestic or partnership or other business entity having any real property in this state merges with another partnership or other business entity pursuant to the laws of this state or of the state or place in which any constituent partnership or constituent other business entity was organized, and the laws of the state or place of organization (including this state) of any disappearing partnership or disappearing other business entity provide substantially that the making and filing of a statement of merger, agreement of merger, or certificate of merger vests in the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity all the real property of any disappearing partnership and disappearing other business entity, the filing for record in the office of the county record of any county in this state in which any of the real property of the disappearing partnership or disappearing other business entity is located of either (1) a certificate of merger or agreement of merger certified by the Secretary of State, or other eertificate prescribed by the Secretary of State, or (2) a copy of the statement of merger, agreement of merger, or certificate of merger, certified by the Secretary of State or an authorized public official of the state or place pursuant to the laws of which the merger is effected, shall evidence record ownership in the surviving partnership or surviving other business entity of all interest of such disappearing partnership or disappearing other business entity in and to the real property located in that county.

(b) A filed and, if appropriate, recorded statement of merger, executed and declared to be accurate pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 16105, stating the name of a partnership or other business entity that is a party to the merger in whose name property was held before the merger and the name of the surviving entity, but not containing all of the other information required by

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Section 16915, operates with respect to the partnerships or other business entities named to the extent provided in subdivision (a).

(c) Recording of the certificate of merger in accordance with subdivision (a) shall create, in favor of bona fide purchasers or encumbrancers for value, a conclusive presumption that the merger was validly completed.

SEC. 37. Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 17540.1) is added to Title 2.5 of the Corporations Code, to

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CHAPTER 11.5. CONVERSION

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- 17540.1. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:
- (a) "Converted entity" means the other business entity or foreign limited liability company that results from a conversion of a domestic limited liability company under this chapter.
- (b) "Converted limited liability company" means a domestic limited liability company that results from a conversion of an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company pursuant to the provisions of Section 17540.8.
- (e) "Converting limited liability company" means a domestic limited liability company that converts to an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) "Converting entity" means an other business entity or foreign limited liability company that converts to a domestic limited liability company pursuant to the terms of Section 17540.8.
- 17540.2. A limited liability company may be 35 converted into a domestic or foreign other business entity 36 or a foreign limited liability company pursuant to this chapter if, pursuant to the proposed conversion, each of the members of the converting limited liability company would receive a percentage interest in profits and capital of the converted entity equal to that member's

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percentage interest in profits and capital of the converting limited liability company as of the effective time of the conversion. Notwithstanding this section, the conversion of a limited liability company to an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company may be effected only if both of the following are met:

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- (a) The law under which the converted entity will exist expressly permits the formation of the other entity pursuant to a conversion.
- (b) The limited liability company complies with any and all other requirements of any other law that applies to conversion of the converted entity.
- 17540.3. (a) A limited liability company that desires to convert to an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company shall approve a plan of conversion. The plan of conversion shall state all of the following:
 - (1) The terms and conditions of the conversion.
- (2) The place of the organization of the converted entity and of the converting limited liability company and the name of the converted entity after conversion.
- (3) The manner of converting the membership interests of each of the members into securities of, or interests in, the converted entity.
- (4) The provisions of the governing documents for the converted entity, such as a partnership agreement, to which the holders of interests in the converted entity are to be bound.
- (5) Any other details or provisions that are required by the laws under which the converted entity is organized, or that are desired by the parties.
- (b) The plan of conversion shall be approved by a vote of a majority in interest of the members of the converting limited liability company, or a greater percentage of the voting interests of members as may be specified in the articles of organization or written operating agreement the converting limited liability company. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the members of the limited liability company would become personally liable for any obligations of the converted entity as a
- result of the conversion, the plan of conversion shall be

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1 approved by all of the members of the converting limited 2 liability company, unless the plan of conversion provides 3 that all members will have the dissenters' rights as 4 provided in Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 5 17600).

- (c) If the limited liability company is converting into a limited partnership, then in addition to the approval of the members set forth in subdivision (b), the plan of conversion shall be approved by those members who will become general partners of the converted limited partnership pursuant to the plan of conversion.
- (d) Upon effectiveness of the conversion, all members of the converting limited liability company except those that exercise dissenters' rights as provided in Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 17600) shall be deemed parties to any governing documents for the converted entity adopted as part of the plan of conversion, regardless whether a member has executed the plan of conversion or such governing documents for the converted entity. Any adoption of governing documents made pursuant to the foregoing sentence shall be effective at the effective time or date of the conversion.
- (e) Notwithstanding its prior approval, a plan of conversion may be amended before the conversion takes effect if the amendment is approved by the members of the converting limited liability company in the same manner as was required for approval of the original plan of conversion.
- (f) A plan of conversion may be abandoned by the members of a converting limited liability company in the manner as required for approval of the plan of conversion, subject to the contractual rights of third parties, at any time before the conversion is effective.
- (g) The converted entity shall keep the plan of conversion at the principal place of business of the converted entity if the converted entity is a domestic partnership or foreign other business entity or at the office at which records are to be kept under Section 15614 if the converted entity is a domestic limited partnership. Upon the request of a member of a converting limited

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liability company, the authorized person on behalf of the converted entity shall promptly deliver to the member or the holder of interests or other securities, at the expense of the converted entity, a copy of the plan of conversion. A waiver by a member of the rights provided in this subdivision shall be unenforceable.

- 17540.4. (a) A conversion into an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company shall become effective upon the earliest date that all of the following shall have occurred:
- (1) The approval of the plan of conversion by the members of the converting limited liability company as provided in Section 17540.3.
- (2) The filing of all documents required by law to effect the conversion and create the converted entity, which documents shall also contain a statement of conversion, if required under Section 17540.6.
- (3) The effective date, if set forth in the plan of conversion, shall have occurred.
- (b) A copy of the statement of partnership authority or certificate of limited partnership complying with Section 17540.6, if applicable, duly certified by the Secretary of State, is conclusive evidence of the conversion of the limited liability company.
- 17540.5. (a) The conversion of a limited liability company into a foreign other business entity or a foreign limited liability company shall be required to comply with Section 17540.2.
- (b) If the limited liability company is converting into a foreign other business entity or a foreign limited liability company, then the conversion proceedings shall be in accordance with the laws of the state or place of organization of the foreign other business entity or foreign limited liability company and the conversion shall become effective in accordance with that law.
- (c) (1) To enforce an obligation of a limited liability company that has converted to a foreign other business entity, the Secretary of State shall only be the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against the converted foreign other business entity, if the agent

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designated for the service of process for the entity is a natural person and cannot be found with due diligence or 3 if the agent is a corporation and no person, to whom 4 delivery may be made, can be found with due diligence, or if no agent has been designated and if no one of the 5 officers, partners, managers, members, or agents of the 6 entity can be found after diligent search, and it is so shown by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court. The court then may make an order that service be made by personal delivery to the Secretary of State or to an assistant or 10 deputy secretary of state of two copies of the process together with two copies of the order, and the order shall 13 set forth an address to which the process shall be sent by the Secretary of State. Service in this manner is deemed 14 complete on the 10th day after delivery of the process to the Secretary of State. 16

- (2) Upon receipt of the process and order and the fee set forth in Section 12206 of the Government Code, the Secretary of State shall give notice to the entity of the service of the process by forwarding by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the process and order to the address specified in the order.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all process served upon the Secretary of State and shall record therein the time of service and the Secretary of State's action with respect thereto. The certificate of the Secretary of State, under the Secretary of State's official seal, certifying to the receipt of process, the giving of notice thereof to the entity, and the forwarding of the process, shall be competent and prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.

17540.6. (a) Upon conversion of a limited liability company: (1) if the limited liability company is converting into a domestic limited partnership, a statement of conversion shall be completed on the certificate of limited partnership for the converted entity; (2) if the limited liability company is converting into a domestic partnership, a statement of conversion shall be completed on the statement of partnership authority for the converted entity, or if no statement of —81— AB 2292

partnership authority is filed then a certificate of conversion shall be filed separately; and (3) if the limited liability company is converting into a foreign limited liability company or foreign other business entity, a certificate of conversion shall be filed with the Secretary of State. Any statement or certificate of conversion shall be executed and acknowledged by all of the managers, unless a lesser number is provided in the articles of organization or the operating agreement of the converting limited liability company, and shall set forth all of the following:

(A) The name and the Secretary of State's file number of the converting limited liability company.

- (B) A statement that the principal terms of the plan of conversion were approved by a vote of the members, which equaled or exceeded the vote required under Section 17540.3, specifying each class entitled to vote and the percentage vote required of each class.
 - (C) The form of organization of the converted entity.
- (b) The filing with the Secretary of State of a certificate of conversion or an organizational document containing a statement of conversion shall have the effect of the filing of a certificate of cancellation by the converting limited liability company and no converting limited liability company that has made such a filing need file a certificate of dissolution or a certificate of cancellation under Section 17356 as a result of the conversion.

17540.7. (a) Whenever a limited liability company or other business entity having any real property in this state converts into a limited liability company or an other business entity pursuant to the laws of this state or of the state or place in which the converted entity was organized, and the laws of the state or place of organization, including this state, of the converting limited liability company or other business entity provide substantially that the conversion of a converting entity vests in the converted entity all the real property of the converting limited liability company or converting other business entity, the filing for record in the office of the

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county recorder of any county in this state in which any of the real property of the converting limited liability company or converting other business entity is located of 3 either (1) a certificate of conversion, statement of 5 partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership, or articles of organization complying with Section 6 17540.6, in the form prescribed and certified by the 7 Secretary of State, or (2) a copy of a certificate of 8 9 conversion, statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of 10 organization containing a statement of conversion, or other certificate evidencing the creation of a foreign 12 13 other business entity by conversion, certified by the Secretary of State or an authorized public official of the 14 state or place pursuant to the laws of which the 15 conversion is effected, shall evidence record ownership 16 17 in the converted limited liability company or converted 18 entity of all interest of the converting limited liability company or converting other business entity in and to the 19 20 real property located in that county. 21

- (b) A filed and, if appropriate, recorded certificate of conversion, or a statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization or other certificate evidencing the formation of a foreign other business entity or a foreign limited liability company filed pursuant to Section 17540.6 containing a statement of conversion, stating the name of the converting limited liability company or converting other business entity in whose name property was held before the conversion and the name of the converted entity, but not containing all of the other information required by Section 17540.6, operates with respect to the converted entities named to the extent provided in subdivision (a).
- (e) Recording of a certificate of conversion or a statement of partnership authority, certificate of limited partnership or articles of organization containing a statement of conversion, or other certificate evidencing the creation of an other business entity by conversion, in accordance with subdivision (a) shall create, in favor of

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bona fide purchasers or encumbrances for value, a conclusive presumption that the conversion was validly completed.

17540.8. (a) A domestic partnership or limited partnership or a foreign other business entity or foreign limited liability company may be converted to a domestic limited liability company pursuant to this chapter, but only if the converting entity is not prohibited by the law under which it is organized to effect the conversion.

- (b) An entity that desires to convert into a domestic limited liability company shall approve a plan of conversion or such instrument as is required to be approved to effect the conversion pursuant to the laws under which the entity is organized.
- (c) The conversion of a domestic partnership or limited partnership or foreign other business entity shall be approved by that number or percentage of the partners, members, or holders of interest of the converting entity as is required by the law under which the entity is organized, or greater percentage or lesser percentage, subject to applicable laws, as set forth in the partnership agreement or other governing document evidencing the creation of an other business entity or foreign limited liability company by conversion in accordance with subdivision (a).
- (d) The conversion by a domestic partnership or limited partnership or a foreign other business entity or foreign domestic limited liability company shall be effective under this chapter at the time the conversion is effective under the law under which the converting entity is organized as long as the articles of organization have been filed with the Secretary of State. If the converting entity's governing law is silent as to effective upon the completion of all acts required under this title to form a limited liability company.
- 17540.9. (a) An entity that converts into another entity pursuant to this chapter is for all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.

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1 (b) When a conversion takes effect, all of the following 2 apply:

- (1) All the rights and property, whether real, personal, or mixed, of the converting entity remains vested in the converted entity.
- (2) All debts, liabilities, and obligations of the converting entity continue as debts, liabilities, and obligations of the converted entity.
- (3) All rights of creditors and liens upon the property of the converting entity shall be preserved unimpaired and remain enforceable against the converted entity to the same extent as against the converting entity as if the conversion had not occurred.
- (4) Any action or proceeding pending by or against the converting entity may be continued against the converted entity as if the conversion had not occurred.
- (c) A member of a converting limited liability company is liable for:
- (1) All obligations of the converting limited liability company for which the member was personally liable before the conversion.
- (2) All obligations of the converted entity incurred after the conversion takes effect, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity if the converted entity is a limited partnership or foreign limited liability company and the member becomes a limited partner of the limited partnership or a member of the foreign limited liability company.
- (d) A member of a limited liability company that converted from an other business entity or a foreign limited liability company remains liable for any and all obligations of the converting other business entity or foreign limited liability company for which the member was personally liable before the conversion, but only to the extent that the member was personally liable for the obligations of the converting other business entity or foreign limited liability company prior to the conversion.
- 38 SEC. 38. Section 17600 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

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1 17600. (a) For purposes of this chapter, 2 "reorganization" refers to any of the following:

- to Chapter (1) A conversion pursuant (commencing with Section 17540.1).
- (2) A merger pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 17550).
- (3) The acquisition by one limited liability company, in exchange, in whole or part, for its membership interests (or the membership interests or equity securities of a limited liability company or other business entity that is in control of the acquiring limited liability company), of membership interests or equity securities of another limited liability company or other business entity if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring limited liability company has control of the other limited liability company or other business entity.
- (4) The acquisition by one limited liability company in 18 exchange, in whole or in part, for its membership interests (or the membership interests or equity securities of a limited liability company or other business entity that is in control of the acquiring limited liability company) or for its debt securities (or debt securities of a limited liability company or other business entity that 24 is in control of the acquiring limited liability company) that are not adequately secured and that have a maturity date in excess of five years after the consummation of the acquisition, or both, of all or substantially all of the assets of another limited liability company or other business
 - (b) For purposes of this chapter, "control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a limited liability company or other business entity.

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- SEC. 3. Section 29 of Chapter 57 of the Statutes of 1996 36 is amended to read:
- 37 Sec. 29. Existing business entities, such as corporations, 38 partnerships and shall be permitted 39 convert into or transfer real property to, limited liability companies without incurring a documentary transfer tax

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- 1 or a change in ownership for purposes of property taxes,, 2 provided that the direct or indirect proportionate
- 3 interests in the property remain the same.